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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,957—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5234	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	O. B. le Touque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Cospellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 13th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich.	4,225	18th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON		6,317	22nd D.o. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON		6,317	22nd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22d Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS IN LUXURY OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 810; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
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OLD PUERTO.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
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GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
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LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
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PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

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A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

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THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
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KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
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FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
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FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SOLE AGENTS:
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RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
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ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
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WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
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WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
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WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED ENGINEERS FOR SURVEY WORK FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS CERTAIN FROM ABOUT 1st OCTOBER, 1903.

THE G. I. P. Railway REQUIRE the SERVICES of an ENGINEER to take charge of a Survey Party. Salary Rs. 700 per mensem with travelling allowance. Also of two FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance and a SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER, at a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem with travelling allowance. Applicants should send Copies of Testimonials to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, for registration.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

INCLUDING

THE BEZWADA EXTENSION AND HYDERABAD-GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIME TABLE OF H.-G. V. RAILWAY TRAINS IN FORCE FROM TUESDAY, THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1903.

OWING to Wash-aways and restriction of speed over certain portions of the H.-G. V. Railway the following alterations will be made in the passengers' trains between SECUNDERABAD and MANMAD.

The No. 31 Up Mixed will leave Hyderabad at 12-30 instead of 5-0, Secunderabad at 13-35, Manoharabad at 15-55, Indur at 21-18, Nanded at 3-0, Purna at 4-30, Purbhani at 5-50, Jalna at 12-10, Aurangabad at 15-10 and arrive at Manmad at 20-0 instead of 9-25 as at present.

This train will connect with Punjab mail, which leaves Manmad at 21-8.

The No. 34 Up Mixed will leave Hyderabad at 18-0 instead of 16-55, Secunderabad at 19-0, Manoharabad at 21-16, Indur at 2-35, Nanded at 8-6, Purna at 9-40, Purbhani at 11-15, Jalna at 17-10, Aurangabad at 20-50 and arrive at Manmad at 2-0 instead of 20-30 as at present, and connect with the Down Calcutta Mail and Up Nagpur Mail.

The No. 32 Down Mixed will leave Manmad at 7-30 as at present, Aurangabad at 12-39, Jalna at 15-34, Purbhani at 21-12, Purna at 22-30 Nanded at 23-53, Indur at 5-5, Manoharabad at 10-10, Secunderabad at 13-0 and arrive at Hyderabad at 13-30 instead of 11-0 as at present and connect with the Broad Gauge Mixed Trains to Bezwada and Wadi.

The No. 4 Down Mixed train will leave Manmad at 21-45 instead of 11-0, Aurangabad at 2-50, Jalna at 5-45, Purbhani at 11-33, Purna at 13-20, Nanded at 15-0, Indur at 21-0, Manoharabad at 2-55, Secunderabad at 5-30 and arrive at Hyderabad at 6-0 instead of 19-0 as at present and connect with the Broad Gauge Up Mail to Wadi.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated 21st August, 1903.

ENGLAND'S FREEHOLD LAND FOR COLONISTS.

BUY while Cheap and keep for returning home. Values Increasing. Hadham, Hertfordshire £33, per half acre, smaller pieces £9. One mile from Railway Station and Town, 21 miles London, 4½ Ware and 5 Bishop Stortford. 260 feet above Sea level, healthy country, gravel soil, suitable for retirement pleasure farms etc. No law fees, quarterly payments if preferred. Particulars, plans and prices of ILES SONS & Co., Ltd, Southend-on-Sea, England.

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 31st August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September, 1903, the Trains on the MORMUGAO-CASTLE-ROCK Section WILL RUN to the following Timings :—

		MAIL.	MIXED.
Mormugao Harbour	Dep.	5-0	14 25
Colem	Arr.	8-23	17-58
	Dep.	8-32	.....
Castle-Rock	Arr.	10-14	.....
		MAIL.	MIXED.
Castle-Rock	Dep.	14-30	.....
Colem	Arr.	16- 3	.....
	Dep.	16-23	6-55
Mormugao	Arr.	18-45	10-13

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 24th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Goras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 333, 622 and 633, containing by admeasurements five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomanji Shett in Dhanji Doongaria Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Harjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongaria street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Palonji Eduljee Apoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

§For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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A PUBLIC RECEPTION

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Furniture such as dining, camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofas, easy, light and bentwood chairs, teak double bedstead, writing and office tables, chest-of-drawer, meatsafe.
1 gold hunting keyless calender watch.
1 mahogany iron framed cottage piano in good order.
1 D. B. B. L. gun in case with implements.
1 D B A L fowling piece safety hammerless by W Lunch and Sons in leather case.
1 Colt's repeating saloon rifle for No. 22 bulletted caps.
1 large cooking stove "Mercador" with chimney and hot water tank &c., by Thomas & Co., London.
1 Quackenbush rifle with patent sight.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebramjee Essoobjee, paint merchant, Rung Bazar—
22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint in 55 and 28lbs. kegs.

AT 2 P.M.

Few second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 Gent's "Singer" bicycle in very good order.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong built double seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
2 fox terrier dogs, good rattlers.
The property of the Spanish Consul—
1 stylish rubber-tyred wheel cabriolette with sliding seat and lamps, with a showy silver grey horn and brass mounted harness, the whole turnout in very good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the following jewellery, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer—
1 pair diamond earrings, 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 gold watch bracelet, pearl earrings, ruby earrings, lady's gold watch, gold brooch and sleeve links, silver fish, silver and copper coins, plated pencils, etc.
Also on account of the concerns :—
Valuable rings, brooches, bracelets, earrings, &c., set with real gems.
The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Rao Bahadur Purbhoodass Kissondass, viz,—
1 pearl satlada of 8 strings, 1 pearl satlada of 4 strings, 4 pearl raifulls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 diamond lavangis, 1 diamond and emerald chokda, 1 gold armlet, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold chandanhar (necklace) of 5 strings, 2 pendants, googrie, &c.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF STATIONERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs W & A Graham & Co's office, by order of Bai Rubaboo, widow and Administratrix of the late Mr Sarafally Moosajee, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, stationers, consisting of stationery, copying presses, fancy inkstands, copying books, ink, ferro-prusseate, trypograph stencil, carbronzed, antiquire, sectional papers, mounted drying papers, 54 and 36 inches English account books by Walker foolscap and third size, etc., also glass cupboards, show cases, stands, etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy suitings, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the remainder of a consignment of superior woollen cloth, just landed ex s s "Peninsular," consisting of—
All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.
The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hamilton Hotel compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, piano, Singer's foot sewing machine, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, hand organ pictures, garden plants, one large Parian Parismade garden flower stand with cupid figures, etc, etc, the property of A COLVILLE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2-30 p.m.—
The library of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., comprising Law Reports, text books, &c., also a large size iron chest.
Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1903, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Suleman Haji Soomar, in pursuance of the Power of Sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of October, 1897, and made between the said Suleman Haji Soomar, of the one part, and Lallji Doongersey, Jadowji Doongersey, and Jadowji Jairam, all of Bombay, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Ganjee and Co. of the other part, the following landed property, namely :—
All that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed under Street No 128-30. Ward No. 4445-6, situate on the Elphinstone estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 611 1-3 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by lands in the occupation of Khimjee Jewa, on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Pestonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west partly by land 1 the occupation of Dorabjee Hormusjee and partly by land in the occupation of Soonderjee Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haji Suleman Haji Soomar, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagees as Receiver in Suit No. 118 of 1900, Merwanjee Cooverjee and others vs. Atdul Latiff Haji Sooma and another.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors of the Mortgagees at their office, 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, flax in bundles, bajree and jawaree in bags, twine in bundles, castor seeds in bags, case of cigars, bundles of leather, rice in bags, bundles of jagree, empty casks and other miscellaneous articles, &c.
40 bags refined sugar.
Banglore to Victoria Terminus, invoice No 4 of 21-1-19 3—1 bale waste wool out of 5 bales waste wool.
Bourkela to Wari Bunder, invoice No 5 of 18-5-1903.—74 bags tilseed.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The farm known as "Rosery" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill.
The stock consists of cows, buffaloes, calves, bullocks, pigeons, hens, turkeys, rabbits, ice boxes, milk cans, &c., &c. &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay back the money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols .... 90 9/16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .... 97 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... 107 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... 65 7/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 26 1/16 = + 1/8
2 months hence .... 25 15/16 = + 1 8
Spot in New York .... 56 1/4 = + 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25 14 1/2 = — 1
Berlin „ .... 20 37 3/4 = unchanged
New York Demand .... 48 5 7-8 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 pr ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 2 7-8 pr ct = do
6 „ „ „ .... 3 3-8 pr ct = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1-8 pr ct = — 1/8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 7-8 pr ct = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 1 1-4 pr ct = — 1/2
7 day market loans .... 1 7-8 pr ct = — 5/8

Metals.—Copper Braziers £69.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian Ab.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-6.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 34s. 3-4d. August-Sept. Business done. Tone steady.
Linseed Sold, 38s. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Arrival.—Steamer Clan Robertson.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6'80 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'51	6'09	5'67	5'56
+6	+3	unchanged	unchanged

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5'51	5'49	5'48	5'47	5'46
unchanged	—1	—1	—1	—2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... Nil
Do. last year .... 1,500 bales.
Exports to Great Britain .... 1,000 „
Do. do Continent .... Nil
Mid-Uplands .... 12'75 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec. .... 10'17 +4
Do. do. March .... 10'15 +6

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 12½ unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept .... 11'19 + 9
Do. do. December .... 9'99 + 9
Tone at close .... Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 28th August, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,073 bales.
Wheat	11,282 cwts.
Linseed	2,955 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,553 „
Gingellyseed	686 „
Poppyseed	1,636 „
Groundnuts	39 „
Castorseed	1,544 „
Rice	3,869 „
Myrabollams	135 „
Cottonseed	6,324 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. .... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do 152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 99'2
1st Settlement ... ... 99'2
2nd do ... ... 98'15

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 18th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 8
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore .... Rs. 5 6
Yellow Cawnpore .... „ 5 13 6 „
Yellow Guzerat .... 5 14 „
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 5 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet for soft and firm for Hard.
Pissi, 91 per cent .... Rs. 31
Club No. 1 .... „ 30-4 „
Hard Red .... „ 25 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales .... 4,000 Bales
Imports .... 1,000 „

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6'58	6'15	5'72
plus 4	plus 6	plus 5

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'61	5'55	5'53	5'52
plus 5	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5'51	5'50
plus 4	plus 4

COTTON.—The local Market is firm, and there was a good enquiry for ready Cotton by Mills, and Exporters were also buying quietly. On the arrival of the Liverpool Opener New Crop was firmer, and we quote at the close Rs. 2-32 for Good Broach and Rs. 178 for fully Good Bengals.

COTTON.

The following letter from Liverpool by this mail may prove of interest to our readers :—

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 13.

There has been a very moderate business done in actual Cotton this week, but in sympathy with "Futures" prices show a considerable advance.

This is chiefly brought about by American manipulation, and the very strong statistical position here, which is further enhanced by a large demand for American Cotton for Exports, over 17,000 bales being shipped last week, chiefly we believe for New York for speculative purposes.

This demand continues to some extent, but the Cotton will, in all probability, find its way back again here in a few weeks. There is little change in the visible supply this week, which is about 197,000 bales less than a year ago. The short time movement continues both here and in America on an extensive scale, and is likely to last for some time longer, unless the raw material comes down to a lower basis. Business in the manufacturing districts is, if anything, a shade better. There is a fair enquiry for various classes of goods, but the difficulty is the price, and the prices now current show no margin whatever to the manufacturers.

The accounts of the growing American Crop continue very favourable, and in our opinion indicate a tolerably large crop if no unexpected reverse takes place.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery : and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition. Absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—Aug 3, at Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Col J Badgley, late Royal Eng, of a daughter.
BETHUNE—Aug 6, at Hughenden Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow, the wife of Major H A Bethune, Gordon Highlanders, of daughter.
BROWNRIGG—Aug 8, at the Garden House, Wheathampstead, Herts, Lady Brownrigg, of a son.
NORMAN—July 29, at East Molesey, the wife of Capt W H Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
SANDERS—Aug 6, at Warnborough Road, Oxford, the wife of Capt G H Sanders, Royal Field Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAMER-TRUSCOTT—Aug 8, at Christ Church, Streatham Hill, H Cramer to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of J B Truscott, late of the Army Pay Office at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.
RICE-SCANNELL—Aug 11, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Brevet Lieut-Col S R Rice, R E, to Mary Dalrymple, widow of H Scannell, late inspector-general of police, Bombay, and daughter of the late Major Dancer, R A.
SPRAGGETT-EDWARDS—Aug 6, at Cirencester B N Spraggett, major and quartermaster 4th batt Gloucestershire Regt to Concetance Lilian daughter of the late J. Edwards M A.

DEATHS.

BALGUY—Aug 3, At Bournemouth, Lieut Col H Balguy, late of 4th and 15th Regts, of Great Bedford Street Bath, aged 79.
CLAY—Aug 7, at Brunnen, Switzerland, A I Clay, Bengal Civil Service (retired), aged 62.
COLVILLE—Aug 9, at Wimpole Street, W B Colville late of Calcutta, aged 52.
DOUGLASS—Aug 10, at Montpelier Road, Brighton, widow of Lieut-Col Douglass, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROMHEAD—August 23, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain E G Bromhead, 2nd (P W O) Goorkhas, of a son.
COVENTRY—August 24, at Dalsing Sarai, Tirhoot, the wife of Bernard Coventry, of a daughter.
ORCHARD—August 13, at "The Lindens, Maymyo, Burma the wife of F S Orchard, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WESTON—August 23, at Barisal, the wife of Donald Weston C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

KENDRICK—August 19, at the Station Hospital, Rurki, Qr-Master Sergeant J Kendrick (late of 1st Bn Bedfordshire Regiment), Instructor British Military Survey Class, Thomason College, aged 34 years.
RAMSBOTHAM—August 23, at Waltair Station, Nellie, the dearly beloved wife of Cecil F Ramsbotham, M Ry Co, aged 20 years, 2 months and 3 days.
SHELLS—August 22, at Naini Tal, after a long and painful illness, Harriett Isabella Bacon, for 38 years the beloved wife of D Shells, late of the Forest Department.
STUART—August 23, at Oak Villa, Simla, Hubert George Buchanan (Bottles), the dearly beloved son of Henry and Lilian Stuart, M W S, aged 12 months and 12 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water 6-38m., 6-8s. Low water, 0-42s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, Church Gate Street 3 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day. —Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, instead, of on Monday the 31st instant, as previously intimated.

A MISSING COOLIE—Gunpat Ragoba, a Hindu has reported to the Police that on Friday afternoon he entrusted a coolie, who looked like a Kathiawari, with a tin trunk and a carpet bag at Chhippy Gully, and told him to take them to Carnac Bunder. The complainant accompanied the coolie as far as the Carnac Bridge where on turning round he missed the man. The trunk and the bag contained ornaments and property of the value of Rs. 900.

AN ALLEGED FRAUD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Abu Bakar Shaik Bande and Mahomed Janmahomed with cheating Hafizuddin, a trader from Benares, in respect of Rs. 2,500, by substituting anti-febrin for cocaine which Hafizuddin was desirous to purchase. The purchaser had left for Benares after making the purchase, and sending his consignment to Shahganj by railway. Instructions by wire were sent to the Shahganj authorities to detain the goods, and Hafizuddin had been asked to return to Bombay at once. The hearing was adjourned.

THEFT of WATCHES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Babu Bala, a servant in the employ of Shaik Ahmed Miajan, a watch repairer in Duncan Road, with the theft of forty watches valued at Rs. 476, belonging to several customers of his master. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused had pledged 23 of the stolen watches to Tarachand Nathu, a Marwari, having his shop at a short distance from Shaik Ahmed's shop in Duncan Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.—Tarachand Nathu, the Marwari, was then charged by Inspector Favel with receiving stolen property, to wit, the 23 watches. Mr. Gondinho, pleader, defended the accused. The hearing was adjourned.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted the following inquests on Saturday and Sunday relative to suicides :—Devibai, a Kharwa woman aged 30, who had lost her child, was very despondent in consequence, and drowned herself in a well off Slater Road.—Madhowji Punja, aged 18, who poisoned himself with opium because his master refused to retain him in service any longer owing to his keeping bad company.—Rakhmi woman, aged 18, who strangled herself with a dhotar in a room in Girgaum Road, because her husband quarrelled with her and slapped her for not cooking his food.—Gopal Narsi, aged 27, who was ailing for sometime past was drowned himself in a well off Sopari Bag Road.—The adjourned inquest on the Hindoo woman, name unknown, who was found on the 22nd instant in a room in Coorla Street, with a saree tied round her neck was concluded. After recording medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of her having committed suicide by strangling herself with a saree.

CHEATING A WOMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barker brought up on remand and again charged Virji Becher, a carpenter, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments of the value of Rs. 60, the property of a woman named Sardarbai. The evidence showed that Sardarbai lived with Amrutlal at Yeotmahal, in Berars. The accused also resided at Yeotmahal, and worked in the same place as Amrutlal. About five months ago Amrutlal left Yeotmahal without informing Sardarbai as to where he was going, and nothing was heard of him ever since. His absence caused her considerable uneasiness and after making inquiries asked the accused if he knew Amrutlal's whereabouts. The accused Amrutlal was in Bombay and offered to take her there. About a fortnight ago she arrived in Bombay in company of the accused and put up in a room at Byculla. About a week after their arrival in Bombay, the accused, told the woman to give him her ornaments for safe custody, as he said it was very unsafe to move about in Bombay with them. The woman did so. A few days after this the accused informed her that Amrutlal had left for up-country and offered to take her there. He took her to a Railway station and put her in a third class compartment for females, telling her that he was travelling in the same train in a male compartment. When the ticket was examined at Surat, it was found that the woman had over travelled. She searched for the accused in the train but failed to find him. She made a complaint to the Railway Police, who sent her to Bombay. The Bombay Police were informed, and they arrested the accused in the same room at Byculla, where they had put up before. The accused admitted having received the ornaments but stated that they were given to him by the complainant. She told him to maintain her and to use the ornaments in whatever manner he chose. The Magistrate held that the charge was proved and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. JAMES SEVESTRE, Secretary for India of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Limited, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and also appointed Delegate to represent the Chamber at the Congress of Chamber of Commerce of the Empire held at Montreal. India's Commerce is a considerable factor in the British Empire. It is therefore appropriate that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce should range itself with other British and kindred Associations in an Imperial Congress.

RACING AT POONA.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The weather was fine at Poona To-day, and the sport was full of interest. Below are the details :—

The Novelty plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st W. I. Ponies measured previous to 1st April, 1899, 7lbs extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Col. Kavanagh's g a h money spinner, 9st .... Robinson 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed & A A Saif's g a h Mooreed, 7st 10lbs .... Hoyte 2
Messrs Abdoola & M Shamlan's b a h turn of luck, 8st 8lbs .... C B Mahomed 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's h a h Bikanir, 8st 8lbs .... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h New Moon 8st 8lbs .... Heeroo 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi, 8st 2lbs...Melsom 0
Mr D S Mehta's ch a g Avenger, 7st 7lbs .... Ahmed 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, 6st 12lbs .... Nama 0

Betting : 7 to 4 against Money Spinner : 4 to 1 Bikanir ; 5 to 1 Mooreed and New Moon ; 6 to 1 Najaff, Avenger and Supporter, 8 to 1 Turn of Luck.

Money Spinner won easily by three lengths ; threequarter of a length between second and third. Time—1min 11 3-5sec.

The New Stand Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Captain Dunbar's g a h Victory, 6st. 7lbs .... Melsom 1
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 8st .... Southall 2
Messrs F Nowrojee and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller, 7st 11lbs .... Hoyte 3
Mr Ebrahim Bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 9st 2lbs .... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Magtoom, 7st 9lbs .... Heeroo 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Turkish Flag II ; 2 to 1 Victory ; 3 to 1 Propeller ; 5 to 3 Hakum and Magtoom.

Victory won by a neck ; half a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 26 4-5sec.

The Dwarf Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg, 8st 1lb .... Robinson 1
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st 5lbs .... Hoyte 2
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 4lbs .... Southall 3
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shalboob, 8st 11lbs .... Oomerkhan 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Fobber, 8s 7lbs .... Kamad 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 7st .... Heeroo 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 6st .... Bennett (disq.) 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Greyleg ; 3 to 1 Little Joker and the Robber : 5 to 1 Shalboob ; 10 to 1 the others.

On the start taking place Young Taisseer cut out the work from Minting Kind followed by Little Joker with Greyley sixth. By half a length ; three quarters of a length between second and third time—1 min. 25 4-5sec.

On an objection being lodged for bumping Little Joker was disqualified and Governor placed third.

The Staff Cup.—Winner a cup, value Rs. 200, presented by the Members of the Staff of H.E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E, with Rs. 100 to the 2nd ; and Rs. 50 to the 3rd from the Fund. A Welter Hadicap for Arab Ponies 14-1 and under. G. R's. Jockeys penalized. Distance—5 furlongs.

Colonel Eccles's b a h Rocket, 9st 13lbs .... Southall 1
Major Murray and Capt Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton, 10st 7lbs .... Mag Beevor 2
Major Eustace's b a g Naseri, 10st 1lb .... Mr Bingham 3
Mr W Bass's b a h Huddal, 10st 8lbs .... Owner 0
Mr L C Swifte's b a h What Ho, 9st 10lbs .... Mr Smith 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, 9 t 8lbs .... Capt Hickman 0
Major Elward's ch a g Conway 9st 7lbs .... Owner 0
Major Bennie's ch a h Selim, 9st 2lbs .... Penton 0
Captain Wilson's tr a h Eshton, 9st .... Robinson 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Duldul ; 3 to 1 Hamilton ; 5 to 1 Rocket, Huddal and Naseri ; 6 1 Selim ; 7 to 1 Eshton ; 15 to 1 the others.

Rocket won easily by one and a half lengths ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 13secs.

Horse Consolation Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mill's bl e h Misty, 7st 6lbs .... Bennett 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carreewick, 8st 1lb .... Heeroo 2
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blue Blood, 8st .... O'Neill 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker, 8st 5lbs .... Robinson 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gaulic, 7st 13lbs .... Williams 0
Mr R M Roy's ch aus h Altamas, 7st 12lbs .... Southall 0
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando, 7st 10lbs .... Kamad 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Dioptric, 7st 6lbs .... Hoyte 0

Betting : Evens Carreewick ; 5 to 1 Dioptrics ; 6 to 1 Altamas and Misty ; 6 to 1 Firecracker ; 10 to 1 the others.

Misty challenged fifty yards from home and there was a desperate finish ending in a dead heat. Blue Blood came with a rush at the finish and was only a short head behind the pair. Time—1min 47 4-5sec.

The betting was close between the pair about the even money mark, and in the race Misty took the lead at the start and won rather easily. Time—1min 47 2-5sec.

Medium Handicap.—Winner, Rs 100 ; 2nd, Rs 100 ; 3rd, Rs 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Harper's ch aus m Western Queen, 7st 4lbs .... Hoyte 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 9st 12lbs .... Robinson 2
Dr Spooner Hart's b aus m Pride O'Dharamtala 8st 10lbs .... O'Neill 3
Messrs A Nanji & M Goculdas' b aus m Olga, 9st 10lbs .... Cowell 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Tragedian, 9st 2lbs .... Southall 0
Mr W Bass' b aus m Stockbell, 8st .... Melsom 0
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan, 6st 11lbs .... Native 0
Colonel Eccles' b aus g Pomfret, 6st 10lbs .... Kamad 0
Mr Nobles b aus m Miss Birnie, 6st .... Bennett 0

Betting : Evens Tragedian ; 3 to 1 against Olga ; 4 to 1 Key West ; 5 to 1 Stockbell ; 6 to 1 Miss Bernie ; 8 to 1 Pride O' Dharamtala : 10 to 1 Western Queen ; 12 to 1 the others.

Western Queen, won a good race by three quarters of length ; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 21-2-5 sec.

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. Ponies 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Horses and ponies who had not won race value Rs. 150 or over 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's b a e Talisman, 8st 1lb .... O'Neill 1
Mr A A Amr's b a h Fakir II 8st 10lb .... C B Mahomed 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips, 8st 1lb .... Oomerkhan 3
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass' g a h Wild Fox, 8st 7lb .... Penton 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer, 8st 6lbs .... Robinson 0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 12lbs .... Southall 0
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester, 7st 8lbs .... Hoyte 0
Messrs A A Saif & E Rasheed's b a h Settler, 7st 6lbs .... Heeroo 0
Mr Bennie's ch a h Selim, 7st .... Bennett 0

Betting ; 7 to 2 against Bukhtawar ; 4 to 1 Talisman ; 5 to 1 Sweetlips and Fakir II ; 6 to 1 Settler and Musketeer ; 7 to 1 Rochester ; 1½ to 1 the others.

Won easily by a length a length ; and a quarter between second and third. Time—1min. 10 2-5sec.

IN Upper India the dairy industry is making very satisfactory progress and affords a healthy opening for the retired European or Anglo-Indian, who may decide to settle in this country. In the hill stations of Upper India the supply of milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, etc., is gradually passing into the hands of European investors with profit to themselves and to the public. Fruit culture, too, offers a very promising opening for in several hill stations the demand is known to exceed the supply. Market-gardening has also its profits to offer, but in this line European enterprise is still practically absent.

A NEW TERROR FOR JOURNALISTS.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

WE cannot help thinking that the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, which the Hon. Mr. Arundel introduced at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, constitutes a menace to the proper discharge of their duties by Indian journalists. Lord Curzon's Government was the last from which we should have expected such a fearful boon to journalism. The amending Bill extends to civil administration secrets the provisions of the law which applied hitherto only to matters connected with the Army and the Navy. It includes attempts to obtain such secrets or copies of documents equally with the originals in the scope of the law. It is proposed to throw the burden of proof of intention on the accused, as the authorities find it difficult if not impossible for the prosecution to give actual proof that he was actuated by a wrongful intention. It also provides for the arrest of offenders without delay and gives responsible officers authority to release them if there was no reason to take the matter before a Court. Such are the provisions of the Bill and it will be seen that they tend to place the journalist in a position of great risk. In fact, the proposed Bill constitutes a reversal of the policy of modern legislation in important respects. The accused is to be presumed guilty of wrongful intention whereas in cases of murder, theft and forgery the law presumes that he is innocent unless the contrary is proved. He is to be arrested on mere suspicion, his papers overhauled and his functions interrupted, though "responsible" authorities may decide there was no case subsequently and order his immediate release. He is in fact to be treated as a bandit for whom short shrift is the greatest justice. We warn the Government that if they wished to make journalism unscrupulous and reckless, they could invent no more certain method of effecting that object.

The extension at the Act to Civil Administration constitutes a grave peril to the independence of journalism. Military and Naval secrets are in a special category and the journalist is not often called upon to discriminate between what is and what is not a Military or Naval secret. But the case of the Civil Administration is otherwise. Take some recent instances. We had information which we considered reliable so long ago as March last that the Viceroy's term of office had been extended, and if we did not make use of it, it was because we thought that his Excellency was entitled to choose his own time and manner of announcing it ; and that if he thought that anything was to be gained by postponing the announcement, it was not for us to thwart him in its attainment. The other day, our contemporary of the "Bombay Gazette" thought the news of Lord Northcote's transfer to Australia important enough to entitle it to a journalistic advantage; and was rewarded for its zeal with a contradiction which was the merest affectation. These may, to the mind of the "irresponsible" official who is to be empowered to effect the immediate arrest of persons under the Act, easily appear in the light of important secrets of the Civil Administration, and it is no satisfaction to know that a responsible official may order their immediate release if he finds there is no case against them. Again, take the revolutions brought about by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh and others in regard to the Land Revenue Administration. How would the existence of such an Act as that now proposed have facilitated or retarded that necessary exposure ?

Where is the necessity of passing such a law at present ? We cannot forget that Government found it necessary to allay a gathering suspicion in regard to their alleged intentions on Kashmere. There has been much talk about military operations about Thibet. If they wish to announce that there was something behind all this, the passing of the Bill at this juncture will do it for them. And, again, meteorological forecasts are nowadays treated as confidential. The "Civil and Military Gazette" to the intense annoyance of Government managed to publish last year's forecast against the express ban placed on its publication. The Bengal papers talk of famine in a manner which seems to be disconcerting to the authorities. But, in all these matters, most people will think the Press was right and Government wrong in the view they took of their respective functions. And do Government think that the Bill will produce any good results. Anyone who is not a tyro in journalism knows that the best use to make of a secret is not to blurt it out but try to force it out of the Government themselves. But the process is somewhat complex, and an inexperienced writer in trying to evade the law might scatter suspicions and fears which may cause infinite mischief. And do Government think of the probabilities of a leakage through British newspapers. The new Bill, if passed, would tend to transfer important discussions from the Press in India to the London papers. The conductors of India may rejoice this Bill will do much to save that journal which has been in prennial danger of a collapse. Nothing but humiliation has resulted to Governments which made the jail the way to glory. Surely it should not be difficult for a ruler possessing the insight of Lord Curzon to see that even Indian journalists cannot be dragooned into impotence in this fashion. The present measure does not go so far as to prevent comments, but it is only a step from it to the declaration that the journalistic pack should not give tongue until it hears the halloo of the huntsman at Calcutta or Simla. Are we to seriously believe that if Mr. Brodrick's proposal, for instance, had been kept a secret, an Indian Journalist who came to know of it should have kept his readers in ignorance of it ?—"Madras Social Reformer."

MEETING OF CUTCHI INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Cutchi inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Cutch Maharao Shree Khengarjee Library, situated at Mandvi near Musjid Bridge. About a hundred persons were present. Mr. Lakhamsey Hirjee Maishari was voted to the chair.

The meeting unanimously adopted an address of congratulation to Lord Curzon for the extension of his terms of Viceroyalty and for finally sanctioning the Bombay Sind Connection Railway Scheme for immediate construction through Cutch. The address among other things stated that his Excellency had conferred a great and everlasting boon on the whole of the Cutchi community, by favourably considering the humble representation submitted to his Excellency-in-Council by the Cutchi public of Bombay assembled in a public meeting held on the 20th day of March, 1902, and by sanctioning the execution of the long contemplated scheme of joining Bombay and Sind by direct railway communication through Cutch, and they sincerely believed that the long contemplated railway scheme, which was allowed to hang fire for the last 30 years, but which had now been graciously sanctioned by his Excellency for immediate construction, owed its realization mainly to the personal exertions and the declared policy of his Excellency who "regarded railways as a blessing to the country as a whole and as the most unifying agency that existed in India."

The meeting also adopted two memorials, one to the Government of Bombay, praying for the appointment of the Dewan and for the introduction of other reforms to the administration of the Cutch State and the other to H. H. the Rao of Cutch praying for the removal of certain State officers and for the better administration of the Cutch State.

Other resolutions were passed thanking Lord Kitchener and the Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for supporting the Cutchi public in getting the Bombay, Sind Railway scheme sanctioned, and Sir John Leng, M.-P. for Dundee, for interesting himself in the matter and for having on more than one occasions brought to the notice of the House of Commons the importance and necessity of sanctioning the scheme.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12
Table Malt Vinegar.....per bottle	0	5
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1903.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA.

EVERYTHING Mrs. Archibald Little writes on the subject of China or Japan is worth reading. She does not dabble in matters political, but gifted with wonderful powers of observation and a remarkably facile pen, she snaps and serves up unconsidered trifles in most palatable form. The casual reader can acquire more information as to the manners and customs of the people of the Far East from Mrs. Little's snap-shots than from a score of set treatises on the subject. Mrs. Little has been among the people of the Far East for seventeen years now and knows them thoroughly. She writes of them as familiars. Nothing they do can surprise her now. She knows when to expect anything out of the way, therefore can tell us all about it without exaggerating its true inwardness. She knows how it is a modernised Japanese gentleman will walk along with his trousers over his arm. Europeans feeling the heat get rid of their coats, desiring to be cool about the arms; the oriental must be cool about the legs. His arms trouble him very little. The ordinary mortal would be scandalised at the sight. The philosophy of the thing is clear to one who will seek the reason. But the latest of Mrs. Little's contributions to the study of the Far East takes the form of an article in "Cornhill" which she heads "How the Court came back to Peking." She describes some of the people we have heard much about, but of whose personality we have quite shadowy conceptions. Li Lien-Ying, the Empress's favourite, to whom every Chinese official wishing for an audience has to pay a sum fully proportionate to his revenue, is introduced to us. The cares of office have marked tiny lines upon his face, pre-eminently a careful face, that of one with a wonderful capacity for mastering details, but decidedly not a bad face, neither vicious, nor brutal, nor cruel, but rather that of a man whom you could not easily stop in the performance of his duty, to whose heart you would never dream of appealing, who would plan and contrive and scheme and succeed whilst most appearing to give way.

The Emperor is described as a bright happy-looking boy, with a curiously projecting chin. Someone described him, only the other day, as "sad, inexpressibly sad." We prefer to believe Mrs. Little, particularly after reading her anecdote of the little American girl. Says she: "A little American girl was among the guests at one of the Empress's parties, and the Emperor at once took her up and kissed her till the child, looking at her mother, said 'He does like me, mother, doesn't he?' Then he kissed her again and again." Now, asks Mrs. Little, a most pertinent question, how had the Emperor of China ever learned to kiss? How had the very idea of such a thing ever been suggested to him? No Chinese man throughout the whole length and breadth of the vast Chinese Empire ever kisses wife or child unless he has been taught to do so by a foreigner. The nearest she gets to it, Mrs. Little continues, is lifting her child's face up to hers and as it were smelling at it. Yet here was the Emperor of China evidently versed in the practice, so that directly he saw this foreign little girl he took her up and kissed her, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, whilst to the every day Chinaman this would be a most unnatural and, indeed, repulsive process. We all know that the Emperor was strongly in favour of the introduction of vast reforms, based on Western models, into the Middle Kingdom, but until now we had no reason to suppose that this was one of them. But it would be interesting to have an answer to Mrs. Little's question, also to two others: When, and from whom? No tidings of a court scandal preceded the announcement that the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress-Dowager. Tse-hsi, Mrs. Little calls her, adopting phonetic spelling, and we find, as we anticipated, that her Majesty does not please people, even though the wife of the American Minister speaks of her as "My friend the Empress-Dowager." Sixty-eight years of age and looks it, says Mrs. Little, with feminine frankness. She has a very broad face and many double chins, a great appearance of graciousness, and eyes, the longest probably ever seen; a pleasantly flattering face with falsity written large over every line of the apparently good-humoured surface. Were she an Englishmother, says Mrs. Little, "she would, one feels at once, marry all her daughters to eldest sons irrespective of whether they were lunatics or confirmed dipsomaniacs. She would smile and say pleasant things, as she passed forward over her enemy's dead body, without even a thrill of pleasure in the doing so; it would be so absolutely indifferent to her how she got there, provided that she got to the front."

An Englishman of business, on seeing the Dowager-Empress is said to have exclaimed:—"I always thought, as likely as not, the Empress had nothing to do with all those Boxer troubles, but that woman never was imposed upon or put upon. I know now she did it all." The few foreign ladies who have conversed with her seem only the more, not the less, convinced of her remorselessness, and all concede that she never lets the Emperor alone, either she or Li Lien-Ying being always by his side, so that it is impossible for him ever to speak unheard. We are told that a doctor, with keen eyes and remarkably quick at diagnosing a case, apparently, declared that he detected the signs of a mortal malady and that the Dowager has but two years or at the most three to live. "The old Buddha," her subjects call her, evidently in terms of no respect. The two or three years may extend themselves into ten or twelve, perhaps more, as doctors' twos and threes sometimes will. It is doubtful if the Empress-Dowager will continue to rule so long. But before even the close of the limited period allotted her, by those who profess to know, it is probable there will be big disturbances in the court and much bigger in the country. That is assuming Kuang-hsu survives her and resumes control of affairs. He would effect reforms almost as sweeping as those effected in Japan could he but have his way. It was his desire to borrow a little civilisation from the West which led to his practical dethronement. But there has already been a strong cluster of irregularities in the nomination of the reigning sovereign in China and that cluster may still be added to. Mr. Holcombe in his "Real Chinese Question" declared that the literati rather than the Dowager-Empress were accountable for the set-back to the plans of the Emperor for reform. If that be so, Kuang-hsu, we imagine, will again waive his right, unless he is a stronger man than those who profess to know believe him to be.

JALAL-UDDIN.

DR. HASTIE, the distinguished Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University, has recently added to his numerous works on theology, philosophy, and mysticism a translation from Ruckert's Gazels of Jalal-uddin, the greatest of the Sufic poets of Persia Jalal-uddin, who died in 1273, founded the order of the Maulawi dervishes, and most of his incomparable mystical poetry was composed as the expression of their religious fervour. In an introduction to his translation of the Gazels Dr. Hastie declares that Jalal-uddin was no mere idle, dreamy, mediæval mystic. He had twelve centuries of Caristian life and reflection behind him, and six centuries of austere, restraining Mahomedanism, and in his myeticism was at once universally eclectic and originally constructive. Jalal softened the Mahomedanism of the thirteenth century, for, as Dr. Hastie tells us he had more in common with the founder of Christianity and with Paul and John than with the prophet of Arabia. In the exaltation of his religious fervour he soared into the infinite, forgetting everything but the great All. His great work, the "Mathnawi," comprising six books with thirty to forty thousand doubled rhymed verses, is revered in Islam as the guide to eternal bliss, and Western students have testified to the spiritual comfort which this Eastern poet yields. Dr. Japp, writing in a Glasgow contemporary, in the course of an appreciative review of Dr. Hastie's selections from the Sufi mystic gives an interesting extract from the journal of the late Sir Alexander Burnes bearing on this estimate of the great Persian. After he had been informed of the change of policy in regard to Afghanistan Sir Alexander Burnes wrote: "I have eaten of the Company's salt, and will not desert them in extremity. So far as I can see, unless I should be superhumanly endowed with the arts of swaying a wild, half-savage mob, or something wholly unexpected should happen, we shall all perish, not one of us escape. I have gathered together and packed up all my private papers I could find, and have sent them off to my brother in Montrose, and the proper conduct for us now is to act as men who are doomed. I have put away most of my favourite authors, and have kept by me my Bible and selections of my own making from Jalal-uddin, the mystic who lived always in the fear and the love of God, speaking as a dying man to dying men, and from him now I hope for more consolation than from other poets and writers in whom I have often more delighted." The publication of Dr. Hastie's work will bring this treasury of oriental philosophy within the reach of many new readers, and will doubtless serve to draw old students back again to a precious mine of lyrical wisdom.

BOMBAY STAMP REVENUE.

THE revenue derived from the sale of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act is a good index to the state of trade, and the report of the Bombay Stamp Department for the year 1902-03 indicates that business during the period covered by the official review was in a satisfactory state. It is true that the receipts, amounting to Rs. 59,96,193, were over two and three quarter lakhs below the total of 1901-02, but the stamp revenue of the latter year was swelled by a sum of Rs. 2,70,000 paid as probate duty on a big estate, and which almost entirely accounts for the difference between the receipts in the two years. This sum apart, the revenue for 1902-03 shows that the improvement of trade, begun in the previous year, was well maintained. Direct evidence of this is furnished by the stamp realisations on hundis, which amounted to Rs. 2,41,332, an increase of Rs. 32,493 over the previous year, and for which Bombay is alone responsible. The sale of Court Fee Stamps produced a revenue of Rs. 34,97,578 and nearly one-third of this was recovered in Bombay City. Kandesh with a contribution of Rs. 3,62,223 came next. The sale of impressed stamps and labels produced Rs. 17,44,135, and from the sale of one anna receipt stamps Rs. 2,78,969 was realised, a sum of Rs. 2,128 in excess of that derived from the same source in the previous year. The figures in this report take no account of the large revenue from the sale of postage and telegraph stamps. In regard to offences against the stamp law there was an increase in the number of documents impounded and in the amount of penalties recovered, the total of the latter being Rs. 22,538. There were sixteen prosecutions and twelve convictions. One source of increased revenue was the sum obtained under the head of "deficit court-fees" on probate and letters of administration. Rigid inquiries are now being made regarding the undervaluation of the estates of deceased persons, and it is anticipated that the inquiries will justify themselves in the sums to be recovered in the future in court fees on probate.

PROTECTION IN JAPAN.

ACCORDING to the views expressed recently in a well-known home commercial journal by its travelling correspondent in the East it seems as though a protective tariff has been so far a curse to Japan. Up to the time of the Treaty Revision Japan had a moderate tariff, which was sufficient for revenue purposes. After the termination of the war with China all classes in the country were seized with a mad desire for "industrial development," and all sorts of extravagant schemes were launched—cotton mills, shipbuilding yards, iron works, etc., were erected in all parts of the Empire. The Government was not behind hand with ideas for the aggrandisement of the Empire, and schemes for the extension of the army and navy were set on foot. Everything went well so long as the indemnity paid by China lasted, and then came the natural reaction. The works started with great flourishes of trumpets were stopped, and others have been struggling along, with bankruptcy staring them in the face. Government then had to resort to additional taxation, and has been at war ever since with the Diet. When the treaties with foreign countries were revised the Government took the opportunity of putting on a protective tariff, with the twofold object of raising additional revenue and assisting "home industries." The first has not been realised, and we doubt if the trade of Japan has been improved despite a slight increase in imports and exports. In framing the new tariff the Government seems to have ignored the position of the neighbouring ports in China and Corea, with the tariff conditions prevailing there. Whether in the long run protection will enable the Japanese manufacturers to become so strong as to do without assistance remains to be seen. In the meantime, however, Japan can hardly be ranked among the first of the manufacturing nations.

"THE PLAGUE HAUNTS OF BOMBAY."

UNDER this title the "Municipal Journal" proposes to discuss once again the harrowing problem of the plague. The question has already been viewed from so many standpoints, and has been treated on so many occasions, that the necessity of bringing it up again at this particular period is hardly apparent. In so far as it deals with the overcrowding which exists in some parts of the native town, however, it will serve a good purpose in bringing again to the notice of the public what is a deplorable evil. The first article deals with one of Bombay's worst plague spots—the area around Kumathipura. This district was visited by the commissioner of the Municipal Journal in company with Dr. Turner, the Health Officer. Some of the scenes described are sufficient explanation in themselves of the prevalence of the plague, but after all no new facts are revealed. The Health Department is aware of the existing state of things the public are aware, and the miserable beings who exist in these festering haunts of plague are also painfully aware of their danger. At present all are powerless to deal with the problem. Dr. Turner points once again to the utter helplessness of the Health Department under existing conditions. The people refuse the benefit of medical treatment, and they refuse the advantages of the public hospitals and other places of segregation. Whilst overcrowding and utterly insanitary surroundings exist it is reasonable to suppose that plague will continue in an endemic condition. One significant fact was brought to light. In a chawl newly built and situated so as to give the occupants fullest advantage of light and atmosphere several plague cases existed. If then new accommodation is provided for the poor so long as the old habitations exist they will always be a menace to the health of the population. A gratifying feature is the light in which the medical officer is regarded by the poor of the native town. They at any rate recognise that his desire is to alleviate their distress as far as possible, and that when he trespasses in their habitations his importunities do not spring from mere officiousness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble C. F. Greville, Military Secretary, Major W. Beevor, Surgeon, Captain J. A. S. Balmain, A. D. C., Captain E. H. Bayford, A. D. C., and Captain H. Meynell, A. D. C., will leave Poona by special train on 3rd September at 10 a.m., arriving at Bombay about 4 p.m. (Railway time) the same day and will stay at the Secretariat till the embarkation of their Excellencies Mr. Hill and Captain Greville also embark on s. s. Egypt on 5th, September. Major Beevor and Captains Bayford, Meynell and Balmain will return to Ganeshkind after their Excellencies "embark.

THERE no longer remain workers on the famine relief works on the Central Provinces, and only 10,739 dependents continue to receive gratuitous relief.

AN important resolution concerning the Cantonment Magistrates' Department appears in the "Gazette of India" and candidates for the Department will be interested in the new conditions therein set forth.

A CUSTOMS circular says that the Government of India have been pleased to decide that Dutch sugar the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the issue of the notification No 3494 S. R. dated the 11th June last shall be assessed to additional duty at the rates in force before that Notification was issued.

MR. W. B. GORDON, of the Public Works Department of these Provinces, who acted as Secretary to the Irrigation Commission, is about to proceed to South Africa to take up an appointment as expert adviser in irrigation matters. The Government of India have arranged to lend Mr. Gordon's services for a period of three years.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika," commenting on Mr. Tilak's conviction, says:—"One of the gentlest of men Mr. Tilak has scarcely any enemy amongst his countrymen except a few who belong to a rival faction. Endowed with high intellectual powers, he commandered the respect of even such an illustrious savant as Professor Max Muller. But he has never been able to please the authorities and therefore he suffers. His only consolation lies in the fact that there are millions of hearts who will weep for him. If bitter tears can remove misery, Mr. Tilak will be able to bear up this fresh misfortune with fortitude. We fear, however, this time he will not return alive; for, he has not yet been able to fully recover from the effects of his last incarceration. We wish he were not born at all, or he had died long ago; for then his countrymen would not have been subject to all this excruciating pain on his account."

WOMEN SWINDLERS.

SOME HISTORIC PARALLELS TO THE HUMBERT CASE.

(BY DR. LOUIS ELKIND.)

EVER since the Humbert case first came before the public, general and great surprise has been expressed on all hands that anyone could for so long a time impose on people of the highest intelligence with such amazing assurance and success. Criminologists, however, have long recognised and studied the ingenuity of women in carrying out gigantic frauds.

A French expert in criminology, recently said that if in a criminal scheme the most minute points had been taken into consideration and never lost sight of it was practically certain that the conception and perpetration of the crime were mainly if not entirely, the work of a woman—an opinion which he supported by showing how a woman carries out a fraud, and giving a number of illustrative cases.

Schopenhauer long ago declared this to be a fact, and few of his opinions were regarded in his lifetime as so thoroughly pessimistic as the following: "The art of deception is congenital in women, who make use of it as animals make use of their claws.

What is the reason that women excel men in this respect? asks Dr. Louis Elkind in the "Daily Express." It is probably to be found in the fact that in all ages and all civilisations women have always been in an inferior position to men, and consequently have had to exercise, in their own defence, their power of observation and insight into human nature as much as possible. Hence they are more quick-witted, more intuitive than men, and are able to lie, to scheme, and to cheat more successfully.

THE FRAULEIN'S FRAUDS.

The Humbert case has added little or nothing to the knowledge of the criminal psychology of women for there is practically nothing in the case which does not find its parallel in some previous case on record.

Take, for instance, the case of Fraulein Adele Spitzeder, who, under the name of the Dachauer Bank, as far back as 1871, opened a big banking establishment in Munich. By means of great professions of religious fervour, extravagant generosity a plausible tongue and a magnetic personality she so impressed all classes of the community that everybody was eager to trust her with his or her cash, on which she offered interest of a considerable amount.

People withdrew their money from banks and savings banks, mortgaged their property and indeed raised as much cash as they could and paid it into her bank. In a short time she had 30,000 depositors who had entrusted her with nearly one million sterling.

The result was that Government and banking securities were affected, and the luxurious manner in which Frl. Spitzeder, a former actress of no particular ability, lived and the money she squandered arousing suspicion, inquiries were instituted, and the Fraulein's bank was found to be a fraud and its guiding spirit was sent to prison for three years.

MISS SCHACH.

An even more remarkable case of female skill in fraud, and one which criminologists give as a good instance of a woman's methods, is that of Miss Eugenie Schach, a young lady of about twenty-five years of age, who imposed upon the head of the Government of Croatia, the Banus.

She began by calling upon the Banus and representing herself to be the daughter of a Croatian official who had died shortly before. She asked for pecuniary assistance, which was refused. A little while afterwards she appeared again, this time with a visiting-card of the Emperor of Brazil and a precious stone which she said the Emperor had sent to Count Khuen Hedervary, the Banus, as a present.

On the following day she received back the card and the stone, the Banus' secretary writing to say that the Count feared she had been the victim of some fraudulent action. Nevertheless, she did not desist from her purpose.

Shortly before Christmas she sent the Count a beautiful hand-made lamp mat together with a letter containing the season's good wishes expressed in fulsome and sentimental terms. This also she received back, but the Banus in returning it, wrote on the back of his visiting-card a few words to the effect that in returning her present he had no desire to hurt her feelings.

The Banus' handwriting was just what she had been trying to obtain from the first and she at once set about learning to imitate it, with so much success that before long it was impossible to differentiate between the genuine and the forged.

Then she went privately to the cashier of one of the largest banking establishments at Buccari with a forged cheque for a sum amounting to £800 and a letter which had apparently been written by the Banus. The inference to be drawn from the contents of the letter was that some intimacy existed between the Banus and the young lady, and the cashier, suspecting nothing very obligingly gave the young lady the amount required.

STEALING A HONEYMOON.

Encouraged by this first success, the young lady became bolder and had no difficulty in cashing at the same bank forged cheques for £1,200 and £3,000 respectively, the cashier, a sharp business man of long experience, being easily gulled.

But this was not all. She went to other banks at Buccari where her fraud was quite successful, and in the course of two or three years not only got possession of a very large sum of money, but was clever enough not to arouse the least suspicion, incredible as this may seem.

Having become rich in this way she turned her thoughts to marriage, and fell in love with a young professor of languages who was the son of a director of a college of repute at Agram. To gain this young man for her husband as quickly as possible she wrote a letter in the handwriting which she had become mistress of, and took it, sealed and in all secrecy, to the father. In it the father read that it was the wish of the Banus that the young lady who was the bearer of the letter should be quietly married to the recipient's son, and as father and son were not only willing but anxious to comply with his Highness' request, the wedding shortly afterwards took place.

The young couple departed for Italy to spend their honeymoon, but the bride's career of fraud was nearing its end. One of the bank cashiers died, the forgeries were discovered and the adventuress was brought back from Italy and sent to prison for seven years. All things considered, these frauds are among the cleverest in the history of crime.

Paris has known many remarkable adventuresses, and among them must be numbered the one-time poor peasant girl and afterwards governess who, having commenced a career of intrigue and fraud at the age of fifteen, eventually assumed the name of Countess Thaleon, and by trickery and effrontery succeeded in becoming a person agrata in the social circle of the French capital.

Many millions of francs, fraudulently obtained from the wealthy people whose acquaintance she made, passed through her hands, among others whom she ruined was Colonel Thaleon, who was supposed to be her husband. When, in 1879, the whole story of her career came to light, and she was prosecuted for her manifold swindles, Colonel Thaleon went into the witness box, and gave his opinion of her character in the following words: "She is the most accomplished and cunning 'actress' living. She cannot open her mouth without lying."

That the features of the "Humbert case" are by no means unprecedented is shown by the details of the life of the so-called "Princes" Henriette Latour d'Auvergne.

This woman, a nun who spent the greater part of her life in a cloister from which she escaped in 1879, went to Paris quite unknown and in great poverty, yet, though her education was but small and her manners were by means polished, she made people believe that she was a "Princess," and the possessor of great wealth. She entertained all that was most brilliant in social Paris, she promoted charitable bazaars, she lived in splendid style, she arranged wealthy marriages, and she gathered round her a number of notable ecclesiastics.

Yet she was nothing else than a clever swindler, as was conclusively shown after a fraud concerning an arranged marriage had been brought to light.

Finally, there was the case of the sham Countess Tarnamy, the daughter of a woodman, who duped the whole of the society of Vienna and lived upon them for many years, until she was unmasked in 1893.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

EARLY TROUBLE PROPHESIED.

PROPOSALS BY JAPAN.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The "Times" in a telegram from its Peking correspondent, says we are within measurable time of events in the Far East which will compel the attention of the world.

Japan, on the 12th instant, presented proposals at St. Petersburg for a "modus vivendi" requiring the reciprocal recognition of the respective rights of the two Powers in Manchuria and Korea, and if the scornful attitude of the Russians in the Far East towards the Japanese pretentions reflects the opinion of the authorities at St Petersburg there can be little expectation of an amicable settlement.

THE BALKAN REVOLT.

TURKISH GARRISON ANNIHILATED.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT NEVESKA.

TOWN LOST AND RECAPTURED.

LONDON, AUGUST 28

News from Salonika states that the Bulgarians on the 25th inst. attacked Neveska, and of the garrison numbering 240 they killed two hundred, and then constructed earthworks round the town.

Yesterday morning seven battalions arrived on the scene and commenced bombarding the earthworks.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Turks have recaptured Neveska killing two hundred Bulgarians.

A detachment of Turkish troops passing the Austrian Consulate at Uskub on Thursday fired a volley at the house. Nobody was injured, but it is considered a grave indication of the uncontrolable fanaticism and want of discipline which exist among the troops.

In diplomatic circles at Constantinople the situation is regarded as most serious.

The Russian squadron has now returned to Odessa from Turkish waters.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

It appears that the volley mentioned in yesterday's message as having been fired by Turkish troops at the Austrian Consulate at Uskub was simply a party of Albanian reservists, who, according to custom, fired a volley in the air when joining the colours, and some of the shots accidentally struck the Consulate.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

LORD ROBERTS' EVIDENCE.

MISTAKES IN STRATEGY.

LORD KITCHENER AND OFFICERS' ATTAINMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The evidence given in the War Inquiry has been published.

Lord Roberts, in his evidence, says that indifferent strategy was even more responsible than the inadequate numbers for the mishaps which occurred, and he instanced General White's failure to observe the great principle of meeting the enemy with massed forces while the enemy were still separated. The most important lesson of the war, he says, was that initial mistakes made in strategy are practically irretrievable.

Lord Kitchener commented on the absence of serious professional study among officers, and urged the encouragement of initiative and the elimination of weakly officers. He thought the criticisms on the Medical Service were unfair, and eulogised the work done by the Army Service Corps.

THE BEYROUT AFFAIR.

A MISTAKEN REPORT.

AMERICAN CONSUL STILL LIVES.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

There is increased excitement in America in connection with the assassination of the American Vice-Consul at Beyrout.

The American squadron leaves Villefranche to-night for Beyrout.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The orders for the American squadron to proceed to Beyrout remain unchanged.

The assassination of the American Vice-Consul at Beyrout was, on the 27th instant, officially announced at Washington, but it now appears it was an error in the Government cipher telegram. The Vice-Consul was actually fired at, but the shot missed.

THE ARGYLLSHIRE ELECTION.

A BLOW TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Free Traders are jubilant over the result of the Argyllshire election.

The "Standard" and "Morning Post" consider it a blow to Mr. Chamberlain.

SHANGHAI JOURNALISTS' CASE.

NO SURRENDER.

The Washington State Department has instructed the American representatives in China to decline to surrender the Shanghai journalists.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING EDWARD AND THE TSAR.

A COMING MEETING.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

King Edward and the Tsar will meet at Copenhagen in the middle of September as the guests of King Christian.

OUTRAGE IN ARMENIA.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A COLLEGE.

An attempt has been made to burn the American Missionary College at Kharput in Asiatic Turkey.

[Kharput is a town in Turkish Armenia sixty miles W. N. W. of Diarbekir on the highway to Siwas, It is situated on a rocky eminence, and besides the ruins of a castle on the height it possesses an ancient Jacobite church and convent, and is the seat of an important American Missionary College and Schools. The population comprises Jacobites, Armenians, and Turks, the latter being in the majority.]

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the westward bound Orient Express train to the south of Kulileburgas, but only the engine was derailed.

RUSSIA AND SEISTAN.

The Russian press is showing increased uneasiness regarding the prolonged stay of the British Commission at Seistan, and urges the Russian Government to demand its recall.

LORD ROBERTS ILL.

Lord Roberts is indisposed and obliged to cancel all engagements.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The America Cup Race to-day was postponed till Monday owing to a gale blowing.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by an innings and 94 runs, thus winning the Championship.

Kent has beaten Hampshire by an innings and seventeen runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Essex has beaten Leicestershire and Worcestershire has beaten Gloucestershire each by ten wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	16	8	1	7	7	77·77
Sussex	21	7	2	12	5	55·55
Yorkshire	26	13	5	8	8	41·44
Lancashire	26	10	5	11	5	33·33
Notts	20	6	4	10	2	20·00
Worcestershire	20	8	6	6	2	14·28
Warwickshire	18	5	4	9	1	11·11
Kent	19	7	6	6	1	7·69
Essex	23	7	6	7	1	7·69
Somerset	16	5	6	5	−1	−9·09
Derbyshire	16	4	7	5	−3	−27·27
Surrey	25	6	11	8	−5	−29·41
Gloucestershire	20	3	10	7	−7	−53·84
Leicestershire	19	1	9	9	−8	−80·00
Hampshire	14	1	9	4	−8	−80·00

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 28th.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference held their first sitting yesterday and to-day. On both the days there was a very large attendance. A prettily got up shamiana was erected in Sachapir street. Nearly every Mahomedan of influence and position in Poona was present, as were a large number of those occupying more humble walks in life. There was much enthusiasm, various speakers being frequently and loudly applauded. Most of the speeches delivered were in Urdu, and one feature of them was the free use of quotations from Persian, Arabic, and other poets, besides passages from the Koran. Addresses accordingly were of a literary and refined kind and touched the audience deeply. The speeches mostly referred to the backward condition of the Mahomedan community and steps which should be taken to ameliorate the same. A rupee scheme was put forward, and subscriptions were asked to further the cause of education. Rs. 14,000 have already been obtained, of which Rs. 4,000 were promised at the present Conference. The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton presided on the first day, and addressed the Conference, as did Mr. Cappel, the Commissioner. Both referred to the low state of Mahomedan education. Mr. Cappel pointed out that only one Mahomedan was graduated in Arts during 1892 to 1896, though the number had risen to five during the latter quinquennial of 1902 The number of student in primary and secondary schools had risen from 1,945 to 2,946 in the course of five years, but even this increase or graduating of five Mahomedans a year was small in comparison with the extent of the community and the share which they should take in the administrative work of the country. He proposed a scheme which he had stated when he was present at the first Conference held at Surat that the Mahomedans should have a central committee with local committees scattered all over the country. This was now being done, but more could be done, the great responsibility resting on the central committee to see that the local committees educated every worthy Mahomedan child, and step by step led him to the Arts colleges, where Mahomedans were now so scantily found.

H. H. the Aga Khan and the Maharajah of Kolhapur were present for some time at the second sitting. They were garlanded before leaving. The same enthusiasm prevailed and the speeches which were nearly all in Urdu were well received. Professor Fraser, of the Deccan College, was present, and expressed his sympathy with the movement, and wished that more Mahomedans entered the colleges. The Conference concludes to-morrow.

SALE OF THE SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Yesterday at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall's auction sale Mr. Gordhundas Khatao, proprietor of the Khatao Makanji Mill, etc, purchased the Serampore Cotton Mills for Rs. 5,30,000. The property originally cost Rs. 20,00,000.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD NORTHCOTE.

AHMEDABAD AND ITS ADDRESS.

AHMEDABAD, AUGUST 29.

A meeting to consider the proposal to present a farewell address to the Governor was held here this afternoon. The address originally drafted was read, but a strong protest was made from a large and influential part of the public on the ground that though the Governor was generous and sympathetic as a private gentleman, his public work was not commendable as was evidenced in the Revenue Bill, the Gujrat Revenue Inquiry, and other measures. The original address was rejected after a warm debate. Finally an address was passed dwelling on Lord Northcote's private and generous charities and eulogising Lady Northcote for her charitable work.

THE POONA GYMKHANA CLUB

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The members of the Poona Gymkhana Club entertained their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote to a very pleasant concert specially got up for the occasion. The Gymkhana premises were nicely illuminated. After two pieces were finished their Excellencies arrived The Lord Bishop, Sir James Monteath, and others went to receive them, and brought them in the hall. The rest of the programme was then gone through. Afterwards their Excellencies went to the gallery to witness a torchlight tattoo which lasted three-quarters of an hour,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

It has been decided with the sanction of the Secretary of State to abolish the existing system of promotion by seniority for the officers of the Supply and Transport Corps in India. A good report is to be required in each case in future as preliminary to each step. This applies to those already in the department as well as to future appointments.

Candidates for the Indian Army, whose regiments leave India next winter, will be detained and attached to the units remaining in this country.

A brigade officer and subordinates are to be sent to Somaliland from India in connection with the Supply and Transport Corps, but the Government of India have asked the Secretary of State to send out an officer from home to relieve Captain Leas as one cannot be spared from India.

Lieutenant Rowland Indian Marine, has been recalled to India from leave at home.

Sanction has been given to the provision of new rifle ranges for the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers at Jubbulpore.

It is proposed to form a Volunteer Regiment of Mounted Infantry in the Madras Presidency.

In view of the shortage of men in the recently constituted Army Bearer Corps, the Government have called for a report on the method of recruiting for that corps

ARRIVALS: AUGUST 29.—Newson, Captain, Bo, A V D, on leave from Poona.

Weatherby, Lt, Bo, Oxford L I, on leave from Poona.

Carroll, Captain, Bo, R A M C, on duty from Field Service, Aden Column.

Lyster, Lt, Bo, W Yorkshire Regt, from leave from Home.

Cotton, Lt, Bo, 6th Cavalry, from furlough from leave from Home.

Waring, Capt, Ms, R A M C, from leave from England.

Norrington, Capt, Beng, R A M C, from leave from England

Kemble, Lt, Punj, 4th Rajput, on sick leave from Dera Ismailkhan.

Hammond, Capt, Punj, 1st Dorset Regt, proceeding to Somaliland from Dalhousie.

Smith, Major, Punj, 12th Bo Cavalry, from leave from England.

Robertson, Capt, Punj, 19th B I, from leave from England.

Dunsterville, Lt-Col, Punj, R A, on leave from Rawalpindi.

Holdich, Lieutenant, Punjab, 5th Gurkha Rifles, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES: AUGUST 29.—Dunsterville, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, R. A., on leave to England.

Smith, Major, Punjab, 12th B C., to rejoin Regiment to Multan.

Robertson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 19th B. C., off leave to Umballa.

Vander Kiste, Captain, Bengal, R. G. A., on duty to England.

Ramsay, Lieutenant, Punjab R. F. A., on leave to England.

Norrington, Captain, Bengal, R. A. M. C., to join to Calcutta.

Clark, Major, Bombay, Oxford L. I., on leave to England.

Newson, Captain, Bombay, A. V. D., on leave to England.

Weatherby, Lieutenant, Bombay, Oxford L. I., on duty to Poona.

Carroll, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C, on duty to Simla

Waring, Captain, Madras, R A. M. C, on leave to Secunderabad.

NOTES FROM GODHRA.

WERE the duties of your correspondent akin to those of the rain-gauge, he would have but little reason to complain of lack of material, for since July 15th it has done little else but rain. The rain it raineth every day, and our delight in its coming has been gradually changed into a desire for a break. So far well over twenty inches have been recorded at Godhra, while Dohad, as usual, is some way behind.

The rice cultivators have, of course, no reason to complain, but in regard to other crops matters have not been quite as favourable. In the majority of cases re-sowings have been necessary as the seedlings did not flourish owing to want of light and warmth Should a break occur now we should have every reason to expect a good crop, though by no means a "bumper." In parts of Dohad and Jhelod the maize seedlings in low-lying grounds have been spoilt, but good rabi crops from these tracts are expected.

Plague has appeared in one or two places, but has not made any alarming progress

In our lighter moments, and when permitted by the rain, we have played cricket, aided by the High School boys and Police sepoys. As yet no matches have been played, but in a "pub up" game Mr. Pearson's side was well beaten by that of Mr. Fellowes. The latter, with a Jesopian contribution of thirty-two, was the chief scorer. Bowling honours rested with the Collector.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Balmain, A.D.C., and escorted by a large contingent of Mounted Police, drove in State through the city this morning, where the presentation of a farewell address was made by the City Municipality.

His Excellency on alighting from the carriage was received at the entrance to the school by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the President of the Municipality, and other councillors, and was conducted to a dais, specially erected for the occasion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale read the following address :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote of Exeter, G.C.I.E., C.B, Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Poona, respectfully crave leave to approach your Excellency to give expression to the deep regret with which your departure next week from this Presidency is viewed by all classes of the community in Poona. When your Excellency's appointment to the Governorship of Bombay was announced more than three years ago, the honoured name which your Excellency bears conveyed an assurance to the public mind that your Lordship's tenure of office would be marked by great sympathy for the people and an earnest endeavour to advance their interests in various directions. Unfortunately your Excellency assumed the reins of office at a time of exceptional difficulty when, owing to the prevalence of famine and plague, the resources of Government were most seriously crippled, and there was grievous suffering over the greater part of the Presidency. These unfavourable conditions have more or less continued to hamper your Excellency's efforts for the well-being of the people during the last three years, and it must be a matter of great regret to your Excellency, as it is to us, that when the outlook is improving and we seem to be entering upon a more favourable succession of seasons, your connection with this Presidency should come to a close. During the time, however, that your Excellency has been in our midst you have left a deep impression on the minds of all by your earnest solicitude to promote the well-being of all classes, your great philanthropy, and your profound and unmistakable sympathy with the people in their distress, and this Presidency will long hold your Excellency's name in grateful remembrance. By far the most important measure affecting Municipalities, passed during your Excellency's time, is the New District Municipal Act. The Bill which eventually became this Act had been introduced in the local Legislative Council before your Excellency's arrival, and had occasioned considerable uneasiness and alarm in the public mind on account of the retrograde character of many of its provisions. Most of these provisions, however, were either altogether dropped or materially modified in the Select Committee, mainly owing to your Excellency's sympathetic attitude on the subject and the great tact and love of conciliation of your Excellency's late colleague, Sir Charles Ollivant, who was in charge of the Bill. In the apportionment of plague charges this Corporation has, on the whole, received liberal treatment at the hands of Government. But in view of the fact that we shall, before long, be called upon to take in hand large and important projects for the drainage of the city and for an improved water-supply, and that these works, when actually begun, will tax our resources to the uttermost, we venture to hope that your Excellency will be pleased, before laying down the reins of office, to help this Corporation out of its difficulty by remitting these charges altogether, or at any rate, by requesting your successor to reconsider the question in a sympathetic spirit, when the proposed projects receive the sanction of Government. The transfer of plague operations to Municipalities is another of your Excellency's measures which has given general satisfaction. The direct control of these operations by Government was generally regarded as lowering the status of Municipal bodies and it imposed an excessive strain on their finances, and your Excellency's action in this matter has removed a just ground of complaint on the part of these bodies. The Corporation takes this opportunity to tender through your Excellency the most sincere thanks of the city to her Excellency Lady Northcote for numerous acts of symathy and kindness, which the people will long recall with affectionate gratitude. By her efforts to place the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund on a sound financial basis, by training two Brahmin nurses at her own cost and placing them at the disposal of the people of Poona, by going about at considerable personal risk to carry help to the very homes of the distressed in times of general suffering by gracious and unfailing kindness to all who came in contact with her, and in various other ways her Excellency has won an abiding place in the hearts of the people, and we keenly feel the approaching departure of her Excellency from our midst. Before concluding, we beg leave to offer your Excellency our respectful congratulations on your appointment to the high office of Governor General of Australia; and in doing so we venture to hope that the personal knowledge which your Excellency now possesses of the people of India will not be without its influence on the attitude of the people of the Commonwealth towards the natives of India. We wish your Excellency and Lady Northcote God-speed, and we pray that many years of health and happiness will be vouchsafed to you both.

His Excellency, in replying, said :—In thanking you for the farewell address which you have been kind enough to present to me in this beautiful casket, let me assure you it is with no conventional expressions of regret that I shall bid good-bye to the people of Poona. Both Lady Northcote and I have been drawn into feelings of the closest sympathy with its people by the terrible suffering to which you refer in the first paragraph of your address, and I most sincerely and confidently do I trust that the better days to which you look foward may be dawning on this Presidency. With regard to the District Municipal Bill, I am glad to learn that the measure, as it has been finally passed, has given satisfaction to this Corporation, and you do as my tried and valued friend, Sir Charles Ollivant, no more than justice in recognising the able and conciliatory spirit in which he conducted the Bill through the Select Committee. I am perfectly sure my successor and old friend, Lord Lamington, upon whose acceptance of the post of Governor I heartily congratulate the Presidency, will be ready at all times to consider any representations you may make to him in a most sympathetic spirit. At the same time it may be pointed out that the Government of India have laid down most emphatically the broad lines of their policy with regard to plague expenditure, and it seems improbable that after they have entrusted to the Municipality the conduct of plague operations, they will be disposed themselves to undertake any further pecuniary responsibilities in connection the ewith. I do not know if it may be possible to afford you assistance in carrying out your drainage scheme. It is sorely needed, and I hope that when it comes, that it will not only enormously improve the health of the city, but also that some satisfactory method of disposing of the sewage outside the city will not only enable the Municipality to pay for it, but will also be a valuable financial asset in your balance sheet. On behalf of Lady Northcote I have to thank you for your reference to her work in this city. With her it has been a labour of love and a pleasure and a duty to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of this place. In conclusion, I can only say that if whilst I am in Australia or at any other time, I can do anything for the people of India, who have shown so much kindness to myself, it will indeed be a work upon which I shall enter with the greatest pleasure. Gentlemen, I have now to bid you all our official farewell. (Applause.)

His Excellency was then garlanded and thereafter took his departure, driving straight to the Shanwar Wada Fort of the Peishwa via Budhwar garden, thence to Maruti Temple, and back to Vishrambag. From Vishrambag the party went to Appa Balwant Wada then to Cholkhana and Gadikhana, and after a last sight of the Old Deccan Capital proceeded to Raste's Wada, where the party entered on the straight road to Bolai Gate and the Sassoon General Hospital, and thence his Excellency drove to Ganeshkhind.

On the road large crowds gathered. The police arrangements, under Mr. Guider, the District Superintendent of Police, were excellent.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

THE station is still wrapped in the clouds, but there is a crispness in the air which tells of snowfall in the inner ranges. The temperature is falling; the sun comes out at intervals, and wonderful colour effects in the evenings point to the approaching termination of the monsoon.

It was intended that the "Scrap of Paper," which was so much appreciated when played at Viceregal Lodge, should afterwards be staged by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club. More than one circumstance, however, militated against this arrangement, and it looked at one time as if it would have to be abandoned. The lamented death of Sir Edward Wheler made it impossible for Mrs. and Miss Wheler, with whom much sympathy is felt here, to take part in it. The departure of Lord Kitchener and his staff on tour deprived the piece of Major Marker who, it will be remembered, played the important part of "Lord Chilworth" in the piece. The Simla A. D. C. have managed to get over these difficulties however, and the piece is now running to full and appreciative houses at the Gaiety Theatre. Colonel Ommanney takes the part of "Lord Chilworth"; Miss Beresford Lovett replaces Mrs. Wheler as the housekeeper of the piece; and Miss O'Callaghan appears as the maid. "The Little Minister," which was to have been staged as the next piece, has fallen through.

A few dances are still in prospect, though the season for this class of gaiety is approaching a conclusion. The Masonic Ball, which is always a popular function, takes place on 17th September at the Town Hall. The Club House Committee dance is on 2nd September and Lady Curzon's Fancy Dress Ball for children on 31st August Invitations are also out for small dances at private houses to-morrow night and on 7th September. Two more concerts are in prospect. One of them is to be the farewell to Simla of Madame Alice Gomez whose wonderful voice has given lovers of good music here a very real pleasure. The other is being got up by a number of charitably disposed ladies in aid of the building funds of the Church Missionary Society. It has secured the assistance of some of Simla's best known amateurs. Sir Edmond Elles, Honorary Colonel of the Simla Volunteer, gives a dinner to the officers of that popular corps on 9th September.

The Durand Football Tournament commences on 14th September, and the rival teams will shortly begin to arrive to practice at Annandale. There are on less than twelve entries, viz. the Black Watch, the Royal Scots, the Gordons, the 12th Lancers, the R. A. (Jutogh), the New Club, Simla, (two teams), the R. A. (Meerut), the Queens' Royal Irish Rifles, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the Simla Volunteer.

The Tennis Tournament is now almost over. The men's doubles have been won by Captains Turner and Beynon, while the mixed doubles now lie between the pairs Miss O'Callaghan and Mr. Mitchell and Miss Duperier and Miss Bean.

An interesting collection of Indian sketches will be exhibited at the Town Hall on 2nd September by Mons. Huq-v. Pederson, a Danish artist, who has spent a number of years in the Dutch East Indies and Siam, and who is in now working in India. The comprises Eastern types, portraits, landscapes, and architecture, painted with fidelity and crispness, some of the figure studies being of unusual merit. Their author has published an illustrated descriptive volume of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago and is collecting sketches for a similar work on India.

The season is proving to be a somewhat unusual one in the matter of visitors. Throughout the hot-weather every hotel was crowded, in spite of the extension of the available accommodation afforded by the two new establishments which have opened for the first time this year. So large was the influx that the erection of yet another hotel was in contemplation. All this has now changed. The great fall of temperature, which the monsoon has brought to the plains, has tempted so many Memsahebs back to their lords that the station is emptier than usual in August. September will no doubt bring another rush especially from Calcutta, but it is evident that there is no permanent opening for fresh enterprise, at present, at least in the matter of hotels. Next year the completion of the railway, and the greatly increased facilities it will afford for getting to and from the place, will no doubt make some difference. This will be altogether counterbalanced however, if the Punjab Government leave us. The local trader dreads the move as a misfortune, and there is little enthusiasm for it amongst the officials, but the station will no doubt survive the change. It is even possible that the removal of a portion of the community of workers may make room for the introduction of more of the holiday element, in which case it will not be the members of the Punjab Trades Association who will be the losers, it appears to be exceedingly uncertain, however, whether the scheme will come to anything.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council meets to-morrow when the Sugar Duties Bill is to be passed and three small new measures introduced. The only one of the latter that is of any general interest is the Official Secrets Bill, but it is not understood that it makes any very fundamental change in the existing law, the new wording whereby definite sanction of authority must be obtained before confidential information can be communicated or photographs or drawings made of fortified posts, leaving the spirit of the present Act very much as before.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab takes the chair at the century meeting of the Bible Society at the Town Hall here next Tuesday, and on the 17th September the Viceroy presides at the prize distribution of Bishop Cotton School. Both will be interesting occasions, though it does not necessarily follow that any startling pronouncements will be made at either of them. The Bishop Cotton School function serves to remind us of the existence of one of the principals of the institution devoted to the education of boys of European parentage in the hills. Bishop Cotton School has a distinguished past and a future which is likely to become increasingly important as the permanent white population of the country grows. At a time like the present when the policy of the Government of India towards the education of the domiciled European community is under revision, the presence of the Viceroy at its festival is an earnest that will be welcomed of the sympathetic interest which the head of the Government desires to take in the question.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 14th August. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Moore Mr W
Burton Capt, Mrs, child and Infant
Bawlins Mr A E
Lyster Lt C H
Sharp Mr W E
Purdie Mr R
Crawford Mr W H
Jenny major and Mrs
Swan Mr R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Black Conder H C
Smith Major J H
McLaren Mr E C
Scrogsanks Mr R
Peel Mr H J
Robertson Capt B
Macdonald Mr D and Miss
Holdich Lt H A
Pickard Lt J H A
Waring Capt A
Coats-Nixon Mr
Clausade Mr C
Cotton Lt H J

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson Lieut C
Peacock Mr A
Kodgman Mr E
Ormiston Mr G A

FROM ADEN.

Carroll Capt F F
Carter Mr W
Tait Mr J
Watson Mr A
Tudhall Mr
Welsh Mr F

HUNDREDS of men, women and children, and innumerable cattle, are said to have been destroyed by the overflowing of the Sarju river in Oudh, says the "Indian Mirror." Those who were fortunate enough to get hold of some tree or reach a high piece of ground were saved. Houses were levelled to the ground without leaving any signs of their site. The villages on both banks of the river are laid waste, and people left quite helpless, All the field is that had been showing signs of a fair crop are left a waste. The estates of Nanapura Mullapur and others are helping their tenants as best they can.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

MEN may come and men may go, but there is one thing about the annual debate in the House of Commons on the financial condition of India that never changes. I allude to the hypocritical charge levelled at the Government for the time being of preventing the matters under consideration being considered in a full House by wickedly postponing the discussion until the very close of the Session. I say hypocritical charge deliberately. Upon more than one occasion within my own experience the Ministry of the day in response to the importunities of certain members have arranged that the Indian discussion should come on comparatively early in the Session. And what has been the result? Why, quite as big an array of empty benches as met our gaze yesterday afternoon. But that is not all. Why, even while Mr. Shackleton and others were in the presence of a score or so of members reviling the flagitious Balfour for the small attendance there must have been nearly 150 legislators within sound of the division bell. Nearly 130 voted on Mr. Shackleton's motion, and I could myself give the names of at least half a dozen who were in the building, but for one reason or another abstained from taking part in the division. As I have said before, Professor Fawcett and Mr. Bradlaugh could always draw a full House to listen to a speech on India. Apart from the not unnatural disinclination of the average member to listen to long speeches about matters respecting which he necessarily knows little or nothing the Indian Budget debate has in recent years suffered through the speaking having been mainly confined to a class of members whom it is not necessary to more particularly describe. It is not fair to members of the House of Commons to say that because they do not flock in their hundreds to listen to the tirades of a man who has probably been coached for the occasion by some rabid and half-informed assailant of British rule, and who could not probably tell you whether Mysore is in the north or the south of India, they are therefore "indifferent." Of course I do not put in this category Sir Charles Dilke. He is almost the only exception which proves the rule. But although it is unjust to bring a wholesale accusation it is to be regretted that on such occasions the Prime Minister, when like Mr. Balfour he is a member of the House of Commons, should be absent. Yesterday Mr. Balfour when questions were over disappeared, and was not seen again. Mr. Ritchie, looking, I thought, preoccupied, as he might well be, all things considered, was present for a short time, as was Mr. Brodrick, who, however, apparently came only because he had to defend himself in connection with the abortive proposal to make India pay towards maintaining a garrison in South Africa. By the way, I was sorry to notice how deaf the War Secretary has become. Twice he was interrupted by the ever watchful Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree who does not usually speak in a whisper, and on both occasions the honble member's words had to be shouted into Mr. Brodrick's ear by a friend sitting immediately behind him. Perhaps this infirmity may have made the right hon. gentleman somewhat irritable. Certainly he showed last evening an unnecessary amount of irritation and a sensitiveness to criticism rather surprising in one who has sat for so many years in the House of Commons. He even complained of the tone in which he has been called to account by the Indian Press. The absence of Sir Henry Fowler was rather conspicuous, and was in the lobbies somewhat unkindly attributed to his desire to avoid any inconvenient question in the debate raised by the opponents of the Indian cotton import duties. As to Mr. Shackleton's motion it cannot be said that the Lancashire members made a very good fight. Mr. Shackleton's oratory is not of the most polished kind, but he was commendably brief. The best speech on that side was made by Mr. Harwood, and the next best that of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose utterance is singularly like that of his distinguished father. Earl Percy, whose melodious voice pleasantly contrasts with the harsh tones of Mr. Brodrick, made the mistake of talking too long especially after his chief, Lord George Hamilton, had spoken for an hour and a half. As to Lord George Hamilton you may or may not agree with him, but you cannot deny him the gift of lucidity. His statement was a model of clearness, and it is only just to say that he kept the attention of his somewhat small audience throughout. For his important announcement respecting the South African scheme the House was in a measure indebted to that rising young politician Mr. Herbert Samuel who sat out the debate and spoke a little at the tail end. But for this interruption Lord George might have sat down without actually implying that the unpopular proposal referred to had been abandoned. Though he claims as one who is "old-fashioned and economical" to have during his tenure of office as Secretary of State for India endeavoured "to fight against that expansion of military establishments which has characterized the policy of all the great Governments of the world," he is strongly in favour of the project of keeping a reserve in South Africa for any Indian emergency. He said: "If this scheme could be carried out it would give to India a great moral and material Reserve, and thus give a guarantee against that increase to her garrison that otherwise might become unavoidable. After carefully considering the matter I came to the conclusion with my military advisers that it was the most economical and most convenient proposal that could be made to meet this special difficulty. I forwarded the proposal to the Indian Government, and they have taken an opposite view. (Opposition cheers.) They are opposed to it; and in consequence the Secretary of State for War said that India will not now incur the expenditure which otherwise it would have incurred. I regret, therefore, that a favourable opportunity of obtaining at so slight a cost to India that which we required has been allowed to go by; and I am afraid that in the course of a very short time those who were its most ardent opponents will regret their action when they have to face the almost certain consequences of their successful agitation." Lord George Hamilton had got so far, when Mr. H. Samuel called across the table: "Is the scheme abandoned?" "I am," the noble Lord replied, "waiting a despatch from the Government of India; but I certainly say that if Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener both combine in their objections to the scheme I could not press on the War Office an increase of expenditure which they were ready to incur for the purpose of placing this Reserve at the disposal of India." This announcement naturally gave a milder tone to the subsequent discussion. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree who made the best speech he has ever delivered in the House, and who was listened to with marked attention on both sides, was saved the necessity of saying something, that in the interests of India would require to have been said if Lord George Hamilton had not yielded. Sir Muncherjee's righteously indignant protests against the way in which our Indian fellow subjects are being treated in the Transvaal made a great impression upon the House, and what he said cannot fail to strengt en the evident detemination of Lord G. Hamilton to do his best to ameliorate their condition. After Sir Charles Dilke's extremely able speech and Mr. Brodrick's reply the debate became very desultory. The irresponsible manner in which some of these gentlemen spoke drew a sharp and not undeserved rebuke from Lord G. Hamilton—a rebuke that Mr. Markham compared to the language of "an usher lecturing boys."

LORD NORTHCOTE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

The gratification that is expressed on all sides irrespective of party, and in at least two continents, at the new dignity conferred upon Lord Northcote is tempered by the reflection that Australia's gain will be Bombay's loss. We in England have heard from India nothing but praise of Lord Northcote's sagacious rule, and everybody is sorry that circumstances should deprive you of his Excellency's services so long before his term of office would have

expired in the nat ral course of events. In one respect Mr. Chamberlain's nomination of Lord Northcote as Governor-General of "the Commonwealth"—there is according to our Antipodean kinsmen only one commonwealth—is regarded here as particularly felicitous. It is no secret that more than one Colonial Governor-General has found his influence and usefulness impaired by the inability of his "better-half" to understand, at any rate in the first instance, true colonial feeling, and by her knowledge of the world being practically limited to London society and English county life. These certainly are drawbacks that Lord Northcote will not suffer from when he arrives in Australia, and it is no disparagement of his Excellency to say that the approval of his nomination felt by Australians—I can speak for some of those now in this country—is partly due to the fact that to her other well-known qualifications as a hostess Lady Northcote is or was a Colonial herself. The "Standard" and other papers voice the opinion of the public at home on the appointment. I may quote two telegrams as showing how it has been received in Australia. One telegram is from Sydney and reads as follows :—"The appointment of Lord Northcote as Governor-General of the Commonwealth is approved everywhere. Sir E. Barton, the Federal Premier, has telegraphed to the Home Government the satisfaction of the Federal Cabinet at the choice made." The subjoined is from Melbourne :—"Lord Northcote is cordially accepted by all sections of public men here." There is some speculation as to who will succeed Lord Northcote. The enterprising "Daily Dispatch" (of Manchester) which may be called the "Daily Mail" of the North, recalls that before the Government offered Lord Northcote the Governorship of Bombay Sir Antony Macdonnell was frequently mentioned as a probable successor of Lord Sandhurst, and it seems to be inferred that he might again be in the running, if his wishes run in the direction of the Bombay Presidency. The great services Sir Antony has performed in Ireland during the past ten months cannot at all events be considered as having been sufficiently recompensed by his Irish Privy Councillorship and Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order. The "Daily Dispatch" further reminds us that "a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service now at home was also spoken of" when Lord Sandhurst was about to come home, and adds that the name of the gentleman alluded to is again being mentioned. A third name suggested is that of Sir Edgar Vincent; but all this is purely conjectural, and more or less "intelligent anticipation of events before they occur." If it is not uncharitable to say so Mr. Chamberlain might perhaps not be sorry to see the back of Sir Edgar Vincent for he is amongst the stoutest opponents of the new fiscal policy.

BOMBAY AND HER TERRITORIES.

It appears from Mr. Balfour's reply to a question asked by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree that the question of transferring Aden from the jurisdiction of the Indian authorities to the British Foreign Office is still under consideration. When the transfer is made as I suppose it will be made eventually it will mean a slice of territory taken from Bombay; and this ought to make you in the Western Presidency alive to the tendency now exhibited in some quarters to advocate similar annexations, if I may so call them. Some day a serious attempt will be made to add Sind to the Punjab, and if you think you will be compensated by receiving the Berars as well as a slice of the Central Provinces you may possibly find yourselves when it is too late to protest labouring under a serious mistake. A word to the wise ought and it is to be hoped will be sufficient; but you must be vigilant in the defence of your own interests and not allow it to be supposed that you are indifferent to the effect that the accomplishment of certain ambitious schemes might have upon your future. To alter the motto of Lord Howe's family "Let Bombay hold what Bombay held" much may depend upon the calibre of the man who is selected to be the new Governor of Bombay. It is earnestly to be desired that if the necessity arises, as it may arise, for a stand being made against encroachments such as I have alluded to he will have sufficient courage to say "Hands off!"

"FISH-EATING AND LEPROSY."

There is an interesting letter by Sir George Birdwood in the "Times" of last Tuesday on "Fish-Eating and Leprosy." The direct purpose of it evidently is to correct certain errors into which Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson had fallen, as was natural enough, in connection with the use of animal food by Banyans and Brahmins in India: and the correction has been very delicately made being indirectly administered through the medium of an account of the two great classes of religious vegetarians in India, the Banyans and the Lingaets, the correction Sir George Birdwood professes to be necessary by the use of "the obscure phrase 'Tani-Vanis'" employed in a passage from the "Census of India Report for 1901," in an extract from it made by Mr. Hutchinson. All this is informing and useful; but the real service rendered by the letter is in the attention it recalls to the splendid work done by the late Dr. Bhau Daji, "the most eminent of Hindu physicians," and the late Dr. Vandyke Carter "who first roused the solicitude of Europe and America towards the sufferers from this fatal affliction." This is only bare justice to the memories of these truly noble pioneers of the modern investigation of Indian leprosy; and the saddening thing is that it is only Sir George Birdwood, "ever the champion of lost causes," who in public controversies like that now going on here in the medical and the lay press, recalls the labours of dead men. What he says of Dr. Bhau Daji's views as to other origins than fish-eating of leprosy—he writes it "leper"—is very suggestive; and with reference to "suspected leprous taints" should command the attention of the military authorities in India. I confess I have hitherto overlooked the same writer's paper on "Lepers in India" in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" for April, 1890, but I would refer your readers to it now, particularly on the question of this "suspected taint," but on which the present is not the place to enlarge. The article is full of out of the way knowledge, set out in a most attractive manner. Space, however, will not allow me to make any quotation from it beyond Sir George's account of a really flesh creeping and terrible experience of his own. He had to visit, with the object of conciliating him, a distinguished Indian, who after a little talk offered him sherbet, the materials for preparing which were brought in by a leper—for it appears from the article that in those days lepers were frequently employed by great Indians as members of their households. This man squeezed the lemon juice with his leprous hands into the tumbler, and stirred the sugar in with it; and from his hands Sir George took and drank off the disgusting draught, with gusto! He adds that he certainly would not have drunk it, even for politeness sake if there had been any thought of infection in leprosy at that date.

THE MOSQUITO AND THE BASIL TREE.

Apropos our old friend entertained Captain Larymore the other day at luncheon, and asked some other gentlemen interested in the controversy over the "mosquito plant" to meet the gallant officer. As I suppose a sort of endorsement of the menu Sir George circulated among the guests a parody of some well known lines, the object being to pour ridicule upon Dr. Prout's now famous "experiments." I have received from one who was present a copy of the parody and although its author might shrink from publishing it to the world at large I do not feel that he would object to its being published as it were for domestic circulation in Bombay, where he is so to speak "chez lui." Though a mere trifle and quite in the style of a patter song it is significant of the good-natured way in which the fight over the "holy basil," "sweet basil," or whatever basil it may be is being waged. Anyhow it will interest readers in Bombay and recall an earlier parody from the same pen on the Back Bay Panic long remembered in Duck-land with the refrain "'Tis better to have won and lost than never to have won at all."

TO THE TULSI PLANT:
ON DR. PROUT'S DEFAMATION OF HER FEVERFEW REPUTATION. (a)

(Tune, "Little Drops of Water.")

Little heaps of leaf-mould,
Little pots of clay,
Fill'd up to a level,
Make a proud array.

Little sprigs of Tulsi,
Into each pot prest,
Make a laughing landscape,
Wide in verdure drest.

Little glasses on them,
Close fixed, one by one,
Make a crystal palace,
Glitt'ring in the sun.

Little scar'd mosquitos
In the stifling stew,
Make a foredoom'd failure.
What else could they do?

Little "adversaria,"
On the rebel rout,
Make the long drawn "Report,"
Penn'd by Doctor Prout.

L'ENVOI.

These knibbling little "quid-est ?s, (b)
But greater make the name,
Of the Preserver Vishnu's
Own plant of ancient fame.

(With abject apologies to the auther of "Rules for English Spelling")

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Balnibarbi, 15th August, 1903.

(a) See "Times" of 29th April, 2nd May, 27th and 30th July, and 4th August.

(b) Whence "quibble."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. Labouchere's friend, the member for North Lambeth, was evidently determined to be in at the death or at any rate almost at the death. When at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon I met Mr. Horner in one of the corridors leading from the Terrace to the Inner Lobby gallantly escorting two ladies round the place. Evidently the honourable gentleman is one of those who think that there is nothing like showing a bold front!

TENNIS AT POONA.

I. C. S. WEEK.

A tennis match was arranged at Poona on Friday between the Civil Service and a Gymkhana team. The following was the result :—

Messrs. Betham and Duxbury beat Messrs. Keatinge and Lawrence 6—3, 5—6, 6—4; and also beat Messrs. Boyd and Jackson 6—2, 6—4.

Messrs. Anderson and Gresson beat Messrs. Sladen and Crump 6—2, 6—5; and lost to Messrs. Keatinge and Lawrence 5—6, 5—6.

Messrs. Vincent and Meneer lost to Messrs. Boyd and Jackson 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; and lost to Messrs. Crump and Sladen 6—3, 6—2.

It will be seen that the result was a tie 3 matches all, seven sets all, though the Gymkhana managed to score 66 games to their opponents' 65. The closest game was that between Messrs. Betham and Duxbury and Messrs. Keating and Lawrence. The latter, after starting badly, won the second set after a great struggle, and secured a useful lead in the last, but Betham and his partner coming again made the score four all, and then ran out. The whole series of matches could not be completed owing to failing light.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish through your widely circulated paper the following:—

Mr. D. E. Vatchha has been good enough to send a cheque for Rs. 1,250 to the Hony. Secretary of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, with the instructions that the sum should be invested in Government Paper and the interest thereof be used in clothes or prizes to be given to the orphans, and that the fund should be designated "Wilson's Invester's Review Famine Fund," and that the prizes should be given in that name.

This sum has been received from the "Invester's Review Fund" promoted by the Editor, Mr. A. J. Wilson, and actively supported by Sir W. Wedderburn a distinguished friend of India.

B. V. DANE,
Superintendent, L. N. H. Orphanage.

29th August, 1903.

THE BENARES IVORY FURNITURE.

MR. HAVELL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. E. B. Havell of the Calcutta School of Art has sent the following letter to the Editor of the 'Daily News,' London :—

Sir,—From a cutting of the "Daily News" which reached me by last mail, I observe that Mrs. Donald Smeaton has, without referring to me, joined my name in the discussion relating to a suite of furniture now in the possession of Lord Curzon. I will not immitate Mrs. Smeaton in attempting to give the exact purport of a casual conversation which took place about two and-a-half years ago, and long before the present discussion arose, but I must ask you kindly to allow me to state some of the facts of which I am absolutely certain.

The first is that I have never, on any occasion, suggested to any one that the said furniture had "cost originally a thousand pounds." I have never had the slightest information on this point, nor, I believe, has anyone else. I should regard such an estimate as entirely fantastic.

The second is that the furniture is not as Mrs. Smeaton suggests of solid ivory, it is of wood veneered with thin plates of ivory. Probably Mrs. Smeaton's mistake on this technical point has caused her imagination to run wild in the matter of the estimate.

Thirdly, Mrs Smeaton never saw at the School of Art and I never had here more than a single foot stool of the suite a piece of very trivial value.

Fourthly, the whole suite was in a very rickety, dilapidated state and hardly fit for use when I first saw it.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

E. B. Havell,
Principal, Govt. School of Art.

Mr. L. Porter, Commissioner, Lucknow Division writes to the "Pioneer" :—

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd instant you reproduced a letter from Mrs. Smeaton, which appeared in the "Daily News," regarding a suit of Ivory furniture which had been given to the Viceroy by his Highness the Maharaja of Benares. As I am the Commissioner referred to in that letter, and as Mrs. Smeaton has evidently been misinformed as to the facts, I trust you will permit me to explain what my action was in the matter. His Excellency's desire to acquire the furniture was intimated to his Highness through me, and so far as I am aware, no one else had any communication with his Highness on the subject. The Maharaja at once informed me that the furniture was of no value to him, and that his Excellency was welcome to it. No pressure was put on his Highness to part with the furniture, nor did his Highness apply to me for help. Before the furniture was despatched to Calcutta a member of his Highness' Staff informed me that the furniture had originally been presented to a previous Maharaja by General Havelock in return for hospitality shown or assistance rendered during the Mutiny. I at once said that if that was the case, I must let the Viceroy know, as his Excellency would not desire to deprive the Maharaja of such an heirloom, nor, in my opinion, should the Maharaja part with it. My informant then promised to make full inquiry and to tell me the result. Subsequently he assured me that the furniture presented by General Havelock was different; and that this suite had been purchased many years ago in two lots from former residents of the station. I may add that the Viceroy had left Benares before I mentioned the subject to the Maharaja.

ALLEGED THEFT AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Benson Manning, manufacturer at a Woollen Mill in Arthur Road, appeared on a warrant to answer a charge of theft and criminal misappropriation in respect of two cheques for Rs. 737-8-0 and Rs. 382-0-6, prepared against him by Mr. Harold Oliphant Coates, of Messrs. J. Duxbury and Company, doing business in No. 24 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared for the accused.

The complainant during the course of his information said that messrs J Duxbury and Company had until recently carried on the business of a woollen mill in Arthur Road in conjunction with the accused on the terms of an agreement dated the 10th October 1901, whereby it was agreed that the manufacturers should give the said Co. the monopoly of taking over the whole quantity of the articles produced by him that all orders received direct by him should be handed over to the company for execution, that all stock when completed by the manufacturer should be handed over to and warehoused by the company and entered in a special stock book at a price representing the actual cost of the same. All the margin of profit was agreed to be divided into three equal parts, one to be detained by the company, the other to be credited to the manufacturer, and the third to be set aside to cover interest on capital invested by either party. Until recently the business had been carried on under that agreement in the name of the Bertram Woollen Mill. A very large proportion of the orders received had been from different Government Departments. The practice with regard to contracts given by Government Departments in Bombay, when the orders were given in the name of the accused, had been that the latter had executed Powers of Attorney in favour of the company to completely carry out the contracts, and the company had always kept the accounts of the business. Under an order dated 20th October 1902 the chief Supply and Transport Office, Bombay, ordered 46,900 pairs of worsted socks from the Bertram Woollen Mills in the name of the accused. The company in consequence of certain inquiries ascertained that on the 20th May last a printed receipt was granted for 1888 pairs of socks as received by the said chief Supply and Transport Office under that order. That receipt was presented by the accused initialled by him to the Chief Supply and Transport Office, and a cheque for Rs. 737-8 in respect of those 1888 pairs of socks and another cheque for Rs. 382-0-6 in respect of 978 other pairs of socks delivered under the same contract were taken by the accused from the chief Supply and Transport Office on or about the 2nd of June last. No information was given to the company as to the receipt of either of those cheques by the accused, who dishonestly misappropriated the amounts thereof.

Mr. Velinker applied for a stay of the proceedings on the ground that a suit was pending in the High Court between the same parties some of the issues wherein were identical with those in the present prosecution. His Worship adjourned the hearing till the 3rd December 1903 pending the decision of the High Court. The accused was enlarged on his furnishing a bail of Rs. 2,500.

MISDIRECTION TO A JURY.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in June last, convicted Raghu bin Bala Savant of house-breaking and theft in a dwelling, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

It appeared that, on the night of the 18th April last, a police head constable observed smoke in the shop of the complainant while he was on his rounds. He called the complainant who resides in front of his shop. The latter opened his shop and found some clothes burning. He and the constable extinguished the fire. The following evening police constable Rasool arrested the accused on suspicion, when a silk-bordered dhoti, two lace-ends of a turban ashes of burnt lace-ends and Rs. 3-3-6 in silver and copper coin were found on his person. He admitted having stolen the property from the shop of the complainant, who identified the silk-bordered dhoti as belonging to him. Two or three days after this, the police showed the complainant a coat which was on the person of the accused, and he identified it as belonging to one Bahadur Pratap, who had kept it in his shop five or six days before the commission of the theft. In his statements before the committing magistrate, the accused admitted having stolen the property from the complainant's shop, which he entered by opening the lock with a key he had with him.

Mr. Lucas, in charging the jury, said that, on the 21st, the accused was put before the Magistrate, who recorded his confession on the 22nd. On the 28th, when examined in the committal cases he adhered to his confession. He now retracted it, and alleged fear of the police. If the jury rejected both the confessions, Mr. Lucas said, they had the other evidence; and the presumption allowed by law was that a person found in possession of stolen property, shortly after the theft, is the thief or has received the property, knowing it to be stolen. Three keys were found on the accused's person according to the evidence for the prosecution. He stated that he opened the complainant's shop door with one of them. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he pleaded guilty to five previous convictions, the last of which was a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment. For the present offence, he was sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in disposing of the appeal, said: We think there was a misdirection in the learned Session Judge's charge to the jury, in that he pointed out that the presumption allowed by law was that a person found in possession of stolen property shortly after the theft was the thief or had received the property knowing it to be stolen. There is no such presumption allowed by law. Illustration (a) to section 114 of the Evidence Act is as follows :—"The court may presume that a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief, or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen unless he can account for his possession." We find, however, on a perusal of the records that the evidence is clear and convincing, and we see no reason to hold that the misdirection in question led to an erroneous verdict. We confirm the conviction and sentence and dismiss the appeal.

THE HOPE MILLS COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of the company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Premchand Roychand presiding.

On the motion of Mr. B. J. Law seconded by Mr. Virji Jivandas, Messrs Fakirchand Premchand, F. D. Stranack, Ardeshir Sorabjee, and Aditram Muncharam were appointed directors of the company.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Haridas proposed that the audited statement of accounts made up to the year ending 31st December 1901 be approved and adopted. Mr. B. J. Law seconded the proposition, which was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. B. J. Law and seconded by Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, that the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1902 be approved and adopted. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Premchand Roychand moved that Mr. C. D. Vakilna be appointed an auditor of the company for the year 1903, Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee seconded the proposition, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SIR EDWARD FITZGERALD, Bart., Lord Mayor of Cork, one of the new Irish baronets created by the King, has won his deserved honour by his exertions on behalf of the Irish industrial revival, and he is himself an example of what well-directed enterprise can accomplish. The son of a peasant, he commenced life as a working carpenter, and has risen to a position of affluence as a builder and contractor. There are many Fitzgeralds scattered over the counties of Cork and Kerry, the descendants of the once all-powerful Desmond family—the one unfortunate branch of the Geraldines. It has long been held that the rightful heir of the last of the Desmonds would, in all probability, be found amongst the farmers of these counties. Since the Earl of Desmond, a lonely fugitive, was murdered in a cabin in Kerry in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Fitzgeralds of Desmond never recovered. An Earl of Desmond there still is, however, but he is not a Geraldine. The Earl of Denbigh is also Earl of Desmond, a title which has come to him in a most romantic way. James I. made Lord Dingwall Earl of Desmond, with a proviso that the latter title should pass to George Feilding who was marked out by the King as the new Desmond's son-in-law. Though Dingwall's daughter married the Duke of Ormonde instead of James's favourite, Feilding inherited the Desmond title when its holder was drowned coming across from Dublin, and so the ancient Geraldine name lives in the Denbigh family to this day.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A match was played between the Bombay and Islam Gymkhanas on Saturday afternoon on the Gymkhana maidan. The Gymkhana turned out with a very weak team, and were only able to put up a score of 80. Towards this total Mr. Cheetham contributed 27 by good cricket, and while he was in partnership with Mr. C. L. Burns there was a prospect of a good total being hit up. After they were separated, however, the only batsman who could do anything against the bowling was Mr. S. N. Powell, who put together 24. The bowling of Tumboowalla was chiefly responsible for the collapse of the tail of the team, and he came out with the remarkably good average of 7 wickets for 28 runs. The match eventually ended in favour of the Gymkhana by 14 runs. Arabi (12), Ali (16), and Mirza (11) were the chief contributors to the score of the native team. Mr. Stileman bowled remarkably well for the Gymkhana, taking 6 wickets for fourteen runs. The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, c Somji, b Tumboowala	27
Mr C L Burns, b C M Ali	13
Mr A H Aston, b Tumboowala	0
Mr S N Powell, b Ali	24
Lt P J Armes, b Abba	0
Mr S McCausland, c C M Ali, b Tumboowala	0
Mr E Priestley, b Tumboowala	2
Mr E E Coombs, b Tumboowala	1
Mr C G Stileman, not out	9
Mr W G Bromley, st Peer Mahomed, b Tumboowala	0
Mr S Smith, b Tumboowala	0
Extras	4
Total	80

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Abba, st Priestley, b Cheetham	4
Mr Mahomed Arabi, c Powell, b Coombs	12
Mr H C Tyabjee, c Coombe, b Cheetham	4
Mr C M Ali, b Stileman	16
Mr K Tumboowala, c Burns, b Stileman	2
Mr R M Somji, c Priestley, b Stileman	5
Mr A R Mirza, c and b Coombs	11
Mr Peer Mahomed, c Powell, b Stileman	5
Mr S C Tyabjee, b Stileman	0
Mr Alishaw, b Stileman	0
Mr Oosman, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Mr C M Ali	10	25	1	2
Mr Tumboowala	15·1	28	6	7
Mr Abba	7	23	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Cheetham	13	21	3	2
Mr Coombs	11·2	24	4	2
Mr Stileman	6	14	2	6

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROTHERS C.C.

This match was played on the Elphinstone College ground on Saturday, and was won by Ralli Brothers' team by 82 runs. For the winners Batliwalla took six wickets for fourteen runs and Talpade four for thirty. Scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS.

W B Talpade, c Antia, b R Mody	20
P H Davur, c Talyarkhan, b Kasad	14
Sorab M Batliwalla, b Kasad	1
B D Gagrat, c Kasad, b R Mody	0
E J Tavadia, not out	49
F Gordon, c Engineer, b R Mody	0
J Gonsalves, l-b-w, b Engineer	18
E G Rodgers, b Pleader	1
R V Agaskar, c Vakil, b Pleader	10
J C Machhliwalla, c Commissariat, b Kasad	7
M R Doctor, b Kasad	0
Extras	12
Total	132

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

S A Shete, l-b-w, b Talpade	13
Antia, b Batliwalla	3
J D Mody, b Talpade	1
R J Mody, b Batliwalla	24
H E Cooper, c Tavadia, b Batliwalla	0
P H Vakil, l-b-w, b Batliwalla	1
S Commissariat, c Davur, b Batliwalla	0
B Pleader, b Talpade	0
K M Talyarkhan, not out	2
N A Kasad, l-b-w, b Talpade	0
K P Engineer, b Batliwalla	0
Extras	6
Total	50

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. Y. M. C. A. 2ND XI.

This match was played on the Association's ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 24 runs. For the winners MacDonald and Harrington batted well, while Pearcy was top scorer for the Association. Scores :—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr West, c Green, b Atkinson	7
Capt Bond, c and b Atkinson	2
Mr Harrington, c Horne, b Green	12
Capt MacDonald, b Atkinson	17
Mr Gratwicke, c Horne, b Atkinson	3
Mr Cooke, run out	1
Major Hinde, c Horne, b Gay	10
Mr George, b Gay	1
Mr Houston, st Sharpe, b Atkinson	1
Mr Arnot, not out	4
Mr A N Other l-b-w, Fido	5
Extras	9
Total	72

Y. M. C. A.

Mr Gay, c sub, b West	2
Mr Horne, c Hinde, b MacDonald	0
Mr Sharpe, b West	9
Mr Green, c George, b West	3
Mr Pearcy, c Gratwicke, b West	15
Mr Fido, c and b MacDonald	4
Mr Laston, b West	1
Mr Lee, b West	4
Mr Chapman, b MacDonald	0
Mr Atkinson, b MacDonald	0
Mr Bird, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	48

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

POONA, AUGUST 28.

This match was concluded this afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by nine wickets. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H R Driver, c Hardy, b Elliott	14	c Green, b Faviell	0
M H Sunjana, b Carroll	12	c Green, b Faviell	4
R Master, b Elliott	26	b Carroll	4
Meherhomjee, c Faviell, b Carroll	6	l-b-w, b Faviell	41
R E Mody, c Sargent, b Elliott	0	b Carroll	0
M D Umrigar, c Carroll, b Faviell	0	l-b-w, b Faviell	0
G J Karaka, b Faviell	6	not out	36
A H Doctor, c Carroll, b Faviell	1	c Kirwan, b Carroll	6
M D Bulsara, c Elliott, b Faviell	10	c Davie, b Faviell	2
J N Umrigar, c Green, b Elliott	2	l-b-w, b Faviell	2
B D Aris, not out	0	c Elliott, b Faviell	0
Extras	17	Extra	1
Total	91	Total	96

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr W F O Faviell, l-b-w, b Balsara	2	not out	21
Mr R J Meade, run out	18	b Meherhomji	11
Mr B K Carroll, l-b-w, b M D Umrigar	11	not out	49
Mr R E A Elliott, run out	7	Did not bat	
Capt Hughes, c and b M D Umrigar	4	Did not bat	
Capt Davy, c Karaka, b M D Umrigar	7	Did not bat	
Mr K W Green, b Balsara	0	Did not bat	
Mr J D M Kirwan, c Karaka, b Balsara	0	Did not bat	
Mr A E Sargent, not out	15	Did not bat	
Mr H S Harvey, b M D Umrigar	10	Did not bat	
Mr C S Campbell, l-b-w, b M D Umrigar	18	l-b-w, b M D Umrigar	
Extra	6	Extras	4
Total	102	Total	89

A PRESS Communique states :—It should be generally known that there is grave danger in importing sugarcane for seed purposes from abroad owing to the fact that this crop suffers from certain serious communicable diseases in other countries. The following diseases can probably be conveyed in cane tops or cuttings, and are the cause of very heavy losses in other countries. "Shereh'" disease in Java where it is the worst trouble with which the planters in that country have to contend. This probably has not yet gained an entrance into India at least so far as the virulent and progressive "Sereh" of Java is concerned, "Pine-apple" disease due to the fungus "Thielaviopsis ethaceticus" chiefly affecting tops or cuttings of which it is the most frequent cause in other countries of failure germinate. So far this has not been found native in India. Root disease due to the fungus Marasmius Sacchari recently shown to be a cause of very extensive loss in several cane-growing colonies. Cane gummosis is a bacterial disease so far like the last unknown in India. Several other minor diseases exist together with a host of injurious insects in the various sugarcane producing countries, several of which are not known to occur in India.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AND ITS NATIVE CRITICS.

"The Native States," an Indian weekly paper, says :—Since we last wrote on the Congress squabbles in Madras, the Executive Committee has taken a step which no journalist who has the interests of the Congress at heart can countenance for a moment, and which, if persisted in, should prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the Congress. The constitution of the Executive Committee is unique, and it is we believe the ignorance of the members of the Committee as to the position the Committee occupies in the view of the public that is largely responsible for the present unprecedented difficulty that its members have unwisely created. The Committee is essentially and in unequivocal truth a self constituted body; it does not owe its election to any system of regular franchise, it is not subject to any systematic control of a larger and exacting body, and is practically the master of all that it does. It cannot therefore be contended that the measures of the Committee should be immune from criticism. The fact that these measures are those of a Committee cannot place them on the same level with the proceedings of the Senate-in-Committee or of a Select Committee. The proceedings of the Senate in Committee or of a Select Committee are not final in the sense in which the measures of the Executive Committee are. The Executive Committee transacts business in a formal manner, and the resolutions it arrives at are final and binding without any further formality, and stand as the resolutions of the Committee until rescinded. It cannot therefore be argued that these resolutions should be shrouded in mysterious secrecy either because the interests of the Congress demand it or because there is anything in the position of the Committee itself that calls for it. In fact when we remember what an amount of unquestioned freedom the Committee enjoys, what little of constitutional control there is with regard to its measures, and how eminently unsatisfactory the

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE CONGRESS

has been, the greatest disaster that can fall on the Congress is to place the action of the Committee beyond the comment of the Press. To a handful of men who form themselves into the Executive Committee is entrusted the collection and disposal of thousands of rupees, without their being subject to any other check than what they choose to impose upon themselves, as well as the determination of all the important measures pertaining to the Congress of the year. Such a state of affairs would have been enough to suggest and to bring into existence the institution of the Press even if it were unknown. And as we have shown there is absolutely nothing in the constitution or method of work of the Executive Committee to place its resolutions on a footing with the proceedings of the Senate in Committee. We ask, is it open to the Executive Committee, under these circumstances, to pass a resolution which can only have the effect of stifling criticism and of touching the honour of a journalist who happens to be a member of the Committee in a way unknown in the traditions of the Indian Press and of the Congress? Into the history of that resolution it will be too long and too sickening a task to enter and we shall confine ourselves to the principles which it is designed to assail.

If the measures of the Committee are open to criticism, it will be mad to contend that a journalist should forego the right of his calling simply because he is on the Committee; nor does he surrender his judgment to that of the Committee. If he, therefore, criticises the measures of the Committee in a way that the Committee does not relish, the course open to it is, in case the Committee does not want to benefit by the comments and cannot neglect them, to authorise the office-bearers to reply to them—leaving the public to judge as between themselves and the criticisms of the Press. Instead, the Madras Committee has constituted itself into a tribunal of judgment and passed a resolution that the criticisms of the "United India" are unwarranted and unjustifiable. As all know, its Editor is Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer who is no less a veteran Congressman than a veteran journalist. If the comments are unwarranted and unjustifiable, it is open to the Committee to authorise the office-bearers to reply to them and the public would then know the reasons why they are unwarranted and unjustifiable, and above all the public would be the judge of the situation. But no, that is not

THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMMITTEE

Instead of justifying their measures, they fall foul of the critic, and arrogate to themselves the position of censorship, and vote a proposition that the criticisms are unwarranted and unjustifiable. If their object is to counteract the efforts of unjustifiable criticism, they must have gone to the same public before whom the journalist had placed his criticisms. But evidently that is not their object; it is on the other hand to censure the critic, to suppress criticism, even at the risk of making it impossible for a self-respecting journalist to continue on the Committee. Well, we come to our question, can the Congress afford to ostracise the criticism of Congress journalists? Can the Congress public afford to forego the value of unflinching criticism on their behalf especially when the Committe has the maximum of freedom and the minimum of control, when its constitution is its own election, and when whatever scrutiny it chooses to permit over itself is of its creation? And does the action of the Committee leave any option for a journalist to continue on a Committee when it assumes the function of adjudicating upon the comments of the Press with regard to its own steps, not for the sake of informing the public better, but for its self satisfaction and for asserting its censorship over a journalist, who has the misfortune to be a member of an over-sensitive Committee, that mistakes its function, has by no means an abundance of tolerance, and proclaims itself infallible.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—AUG. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt R C Harbottle, 7th B Lancers
Major W O Mosse, 20th Bo Light Infy
Lieut H W Martin 6th P I
Lieut Col G E Fooks I M S
Capt C B L Greenstreet R E
Capt J L Orr 1st Lancers Hyd Cont
Lieut J T Weston, Indian Subord Med Dept
Chief Engr C Fuller R I M
Nursing Sister L Tannor Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut C O Morris 5th Bo Light Infy 2 mo
Lieut Col H E Monck Mason I A 4 mo
Capt W O'S Murphy I M S 1 mos
Capt I A Hamilton I M S 6 weeks
Lieut J C M Hoskyn Merwara Battn 3 mo
Lieut T W H Jones 11th Coorg Infy 3 days
Comdr A McArthur R I M 6 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut W Hesketh 12th B Cav
Lieut Col H W Forbes 4th Bo Cav
Lieut B H Bignell 17th Bo I
Capt G V Holmes Meywar Bheel Corps
Capt H M Mackenzie I M S
Lieut A Brough R E
Lieut E L Bond R A
Lieut A MacTavish 3rd Brahma Infy

FROM AUGUST, 11 TO 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W F Shakespear 6th Bo Cav
Major R A E Benn B
Lieut F K Baily 14th B Lancers
Mr J Wilson C S I, B Cov
Mr W B Brown B Cov
Mr I Clark B Cov
Mr E D Duckworth B Cov
Mr H E Chappel B
Mr J Rumsby B
Mr G E Landon B
Mr B O Coventry B
Mr F H Smith B
Mr J Carroll B
Mr C B Smales B
Mr R B Kidd B
Mr R C Milward B
Mr C C Connell B
Lieut Col R M Rainey-Robinson, 2nd M I
Capt L E Fagan 19th M I
Mr R F Austin M Cov
Mr H J A Porter M
Mr R S Thorne M
Mr H F Wilkinson M
Capt A M Doveton 1st Bo I
Mr J B Chapman Bo
Lieut C J Torrie 30th P I
Lieut R S Gordon 4th P I
Capt A L C McCormick R E
Capt E M Lang 1st Goorkha Rifles
Capt H L Holdon Viceroy's Bodyguard
Lieut A L A Flint 7th Rajpoots
Lieut J W Sherrard
Lieut P G Easton I M S
Lieut A J Marsack R I M

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt W J McElhinny B furl to Oct 29 1903
Mr J J Piatel B Cov 1 day's furl
Mr J P Hardiman B Cov 3 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr F E Taylor B Cov 1 mo furl
Mr D S Johnston B 4mo M C
Mr H C Gadsden B 2 days' furl
Mr T Sarawangse B 4 mo M C
Mr G M Gregory B 6 mo furl
Mr W A E Blakeman, B 3 mo MC
Mr G V Martyn B special leave commuted to furl on M C and extend 3 mo
Mr C C Connell B 3 mo M C on continuation of privilege leave
Mr W F Perree B furl to Nov 27 1903
Mr R D M Lang B 2 mo M C
Mr R A E Castle B 1 day's furl
Capt A C J de Lotbiniere M 17 days' furl
Lieut Col C J Melliss V C 1st Bo I 2 mo M C
Mr T D Fry Bo Cov 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A R Bonus Bo Cov 2 days furl
Lieut G D McCormick 12th Burma Inf 3 mo MC
Lieut Col G H Robinson 22nd Goorkha Rifles 3mo MC
Major G M Audain 5th Inf Hyd Cont 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H G Maxwell 16th B Lancers
Capt A Levanton IMS B
Vet Capt A Smith B
Mr J J Piatel B Cov
Mr E P Fawcett B Cov
Mr E Rogers B Cov
Mr H R C Halley B Cov
Mr R A E Castle B
Mr J Meil B
Mr M H Arnott B
Mr J E Barrett B
Mr F E Dempster C I E B
Mr G J McDonald B
Mr W B Gwynter B
Mr G J Joseph B
Mr R W L Hawkins
Mr F Metcham B
Mr W D Barrow B
Mr G D Graham B
Mr E E Gunter B
Mr M Prothero B
Mr F A Sudmersen B
Mr H E C Paget B
Mr W G Cole B
Mr S M Coard
Mr J S Milne B
Mr H S F Wallace B
Mr W F Perree B
Mr E L R Thornton M Cov
Mr A F G Moscardi M Cov
Mr J H Munro M Cov
Mr A T Forbes, M Cov
Mr E B Elwin M Cov
Mr A H Garrett M
Capt S H Burnet I M S Bo
Mr A R Bonus Bo Cov
Mr E H Ingle Bo
Mr C J W Mayne Bo
Mr G E Marjoribanks Bo
Capt J C P Craster 46th P I
Lieut Col G M H Bull I M S
Major C W Field I A
Capt W C Palaeologurs I A
Capt A F Thomson Supply and Transport Corps
Capt E S Begbie Invalid Establishment
Capt F Wall I M S
Capt F S C Thompson I M S
Lieut H R von D Hardinge 4th Inf Hyd Cont
Lieut V Percy Smith 1st Lancers Hyd Cont
Lieut H A Holdich I A
Engineer E G Veen R I M
Engineer R Vincent R I M

FRENCH UNDERGROUND RAILWAY DISASTER.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on Monday night (August 10) on the Paris Underground Electric Railway. The motor of a train got out of order, and it could not proceed. Its passengers, as well as those of another following at a short interval, were directed to alight, and the second train then moved up to the first and began pushing it towards the terminus. The two trains were running at a considerable speed through a tunnel beyond the Couronnes station when there was a violent explosion, all the carriages caught fire, and the employes had to fly for their lives. The flames fused the electric light wires in the tunnel and the current was cut off. Another train crowded with passengers was brought to a standstill about 300 yards from the burning carriages. Its occupants became panic-stricken, and on getting into the dark tunnel ran in different directions. The result was that no fewer than 84 persons were asphyxiated or killed in other ways, while many others sustained injuries.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, some six hours after the occurrence of the accident, a fireman wearing a respirator endeavoured to enter the station of Menilmontant, but was obliged to return. A comrade who renewed the attempt soon afterwards reported that all he could see in the tunnel was red-hot rails crossed by the smouldering sleepers. The line itself was subsequently visited by the Prefect of Police, who was on the spot half an hour after the accident. He remained on duty all night and was one of the first to descend into the station. At an early hour in the morning seven bodies were removed from the station of Menilmontant, where they were found lying heaped together near the ticket office. It was at the Couronnes station that the largest number of victims were found, their removal occupying nearly an hour. Most of them belonged to the labouring class. They were of both sexes and of all ages and presented a horrible spectacle, which recalled to the Parisians the terrible sights of the Charity Bazaar in May, 1897.

A representative of the "Francais" gives the following account of the tunnel after the bodies had been removed :—

"We proceed by the light of torches, which cast fantastic shadows upon the calcined walls. It is impossible to imagine a more tragic sight. In the flooded subterranean passage, upon the glistening and slippery pavement, there is an indescribable chaos of hats, umbrellas, and articles of dress—here a doll bathed in a pool of blood, there a loaf of bread half covered by a newspaper. On the line the lugubrious form of the carriages are outlined against the semi-obscurity. Few of the windows are broken, but the cushions and backs of the seat are torn to pieces. One can imagine the fearful struggle of the unfortunate creatures against the implacable death to which they were bound to succumb. Just at the end at the side opposite the staircase is a formless mass, monstrous and terrible, consisting of debris of all sorts. It is against this wall that the unhappy victims must have crushed each other to death in their panick-stricken efforts to escape. It is stained with blood. The tiles have been torn from the wall, and the cement shows traces of having been scratched by their nails. What terrible moments must have been passed by those unhappy victims in searching for an exit which did not exist. It defies all conception."

Dr. Bordas of the Municipal Laboratory who was one of the first on the scene of the disaster, has expressed himself to the following effect :—"The catastrophe at Liverpool ought to have opened our eyes. A year and a half ago a similar conflagration caused the death of a number of persons. It was recognized at the time that the possibility of such accidents was due to the nature of the wood employed. But people persisted in making use of dry and resinous pitch pine which is as inflammable as tow. If hard wood previously rendered incombustible were to be adopted there would be no risk of those sudden fires caused by electricity. This lesson ought to lead to a change in the nature of the wood that is used for building the Metropolitan cars. It involves a question of public security."

The "Temps" publishes the impressions of M. Alfred Martin, correspondent of the "Gazette de Charleroi," who with his wife was in the burning train. Both M. and Mme. Martin escaped uninjured :—

"My wife and I had taken the train," M. Martin said, "at about 7 o'clock at the Place de Clichy. We were going to the Bastille to take the train to Vincennes for Chenevieres where we live. On arrival at the Boulevard Barbes we were asked to get out. The flooring of the motor carriage had just caught fire but this first outbreak was put out with hand grenades. The train proceeded slowly.

"We all crowded in the four carriages of the train which was following ours. At the Rue d'Allemagne and at the Belleville station, however, we were stopped once more. It was the first train which had broken down, and which was blocking the way. The power of our train was needed to push the first train along. For the second time we had to get out. A third train coming up we got on it and it followed on the wake of the two other trains. This advance behind a burning train was very imprudent. At the Gare des Couronnes there was another stop. The travellers became impatient and swore, or else they laughed and joked, but none of them was conscious of the impending danger. The station-master was about to give the signal of departure when two terrified employes came along shouting 'Sauve qui peut.' There was a scene of rushing and scrambling; the dominant note, however, was not fright but rather incredulity and fear of being the victims of a practical joke. However the bulk of the travellers and we with them moved towards the stairs.

"It was impossible, however, to get out into the street. The stairs of the Station des Couronnes were encumbered by people coming down to take the train. They did not want to make way for us; although we told them that there was a serious accident they received our words derisively.

"The two streams of passengers were thus at a standstill at the foot of the stairs. The crush was awful. A small column of smoke was already advancing from the direction of Menilmontant. At that moment I had an inspiration. Had I remained with my unfortunate companions at the station of the Rue des Couronnes I would have probably lost my life. But wishing to spare my wife, who was almost fainting the ordeal of a crush, I took her by the arm and said, 'Let us walk back to Belleville.' We stepped on the line with about ten other people and we started. Hardly had we gone ten yards in the tunnel when the light failed. We were in total darkness; we shouted, we called, and an employe arrived carrying a red lantern. He placed himself at the head of our party and we proceeded.

"The smoke, which was becoming thicker every minute, drove us before it. I had the feeling that one or two people, behind us were falling. I heard a woman's cry, but I had all the trouble in the world to hold out myself and to support my wife, who was tottering. I did not turn my head, nor did any one else, so completely absorbed were we by the instinct of self-preservation. We arrived at the station of Belleville, which was crowded. The people thronging the staircase did not wish to go up. They were calling out for their three halfpence. We cried, we entreated, but they would not give way to us. However, we had to get out. We were up to our necks in smoke. I sprang forward with my fists extended and we managed to get up the staircase.

Members of the Government were active in superintending measures for the removal and identification of the dead, and President Loubet telegraphed his deep regret for the accident and his sympathy with the sufferers.

The King, on hearing of the Paris disaster, directed the Foreign Secretary to offer to the French Government, through our Ambassador in Paris, the expression of his sorrow and deep sympathy; and it is understood that direct messages have been exchanged between his Majesty and President Loubet.

Mr. Combes, the Premier, on Wednesday received Sir E. Monson, who communicated to him King Edward's message. M. Combes, who was deeply touched by his Majesty's sympathy for the families of the victims, requested Sir E. Monson to convey to the King the thanks of the Government of the Republic. Sir E. Monson also proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to communicate to the municipality King Edward's message of sympathy.

A FRONTIER correspondent states that the Amir is again trying to enlist Afridis for his army. For this purpose he has made Akbar Khan, a son of Malik Khawas Khan, Zakka Khel, a Colonel in the Army and has sent him to Camp Kai, in Shanwar, to take charge of the enlistment. Certain detached bands of Zakka Khels have visited the Camp, and some of them have been enlisted. Malik Khawas Khan remains in Kabul.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

In the House of Commons on August 13, on the resolution that the House go into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, Lord G. Hamilton said since his last Budget statement there had passed away one who had taken a deep interest on all questions relating to India. By the death of Mr. Caine the House had lost one who combined in a remarkable degree sincerity of purpose and geniality of manner, and whose devotion to India was as genuine as it was successful. (Hear, hear.) The general tenour of the results of the three financial years, from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1904 was very satisfactory. The surplus for the first of these years exceeded the estimate by £4,260,000. This satisfactory result was due to a considerable increase in income and to a large reduction in expenditure. Two causes mainly contributed to that reduction of expenditure—namely, the large contribution from the Imperial Government for the use of troops in South Africa and China, and very satisfactory returns from the railways. For the year ending April 1903 he was glad to say that the surplus realised was £3,190,000. This year, as well as the preceding year, showed a satisfactory growth in connection with all the taxes relating to the consuming power of the people. When, therefore, the Indian Government came to consider the finances of the present year they had the satisfaction of knowing that they had realised three substantial surpluses, and that justified them in taking a somewhat more sanguine estimate of their revenue than had been the practice. Assuming that the present sources of taxation were untouched, the estimated that the surplus would be £250,000. It did not seem fair to the taxpayer that they should budget for such a surplus, and when any reduction of taxation was contemplated it was clear that the salt tax had the first claim. They proposed, therefore, to reduce that tax by 25 per cent. They also proposed to extend the exemption from the income tax from 500rs. to 1,000, or from £33. to £66 thus reducing their available surplus to £950,000. He was glad to say that the later returns showed that they might anticipate a considerable addition to that sum. The reports as to the rainfall were satisfactory, and therefore they could dismiss from their minds any idea of there being any scarcity of food, or of a deficient harvest in India this year. This year they spent upon remunerative public works £8,834,000, of which only £4,600,000 was borrowed, the remainder coming from the surplus or from cash balances. Year by year the amount of unremunerative debt was steadily diminishing, while the return from reproductive works was increasing, and thus a two-fold Sinking Fund was established which enabled the Indian Government to meet the various calls upon it without imposing additional taxation. A new arrangement had been entered into with the Nizam of Hyderabad, under which, while the native ruler retained the Sovereignty of Berar, the administration was ceded to the Indian Government in perpetuity for 25 lakhs of rupees per annum and a lump sum of 41 lakhs—which was the working cash balance of the State at the time the transfer was made. Great credit was due to Lord Curzon for the skill and promptitude with which he had negotiated the arrangement. This was the first time for 20 years that a great reduction had been made in the taxation of India; but the substantial surpluses of the last three financial years—namely, £1,670,000, £4,950,000 and £3,050,000, showed the stability of Indian finance. India derived its revenue almost entirely from agriculture, and it might seem curious that in such a country financial stability should be maintained, but India was a country so vast that when the crops failed in one district they were good in another, and there never had been a year when there had not been sufficient food within the continent for the whole population. There was great deal of talk about the industrial trade of India, but there were only 430,000 people engaged in the cotton industry, 144,000 engaged in jute manufacturing, and 160,000 in coal and other mining, leaving 190,000,000 occupied in agriculture. So that do what the Government might to promote the general industries they could

NEVER BE ANYTHING BUT SUBSIDIARY

—a kind of safety valve for relieving the pressure on the land. Agriculture was very backward in many parts of the country, the methods scarcely having changed for centuries. This subject had engaged the attention of the Government, and a number of experiments had been carried out under the direction of the Director General of Agriculture and his subordinates. An American gentleman named Phipps recently presented to Lord Curzon a sum of £20,000, to be devoted to any purpose he chose in India and this was being expended in the establishment of an Agricultural Research Laboratory. Lord Curzon proposed to establish out of Government funds an Agricultural College and to associate with it a large experimental farm. It was hoped by this means that employment might be found for many of the more intelligent and educated natives. The question of financial dealings with regard to land was fully discussed in India and at home and it was unanimously decided that a Bill on the subject should be passed into law and should be of universal application in the Punjab. It was found that the result of the working of the Act during the first year was a reduction in the number of sale and a diminution in the selling value of land. It had raised the rate of interest, but the Finance Commissioner of the Punjab had reported that the money-lenders had devoted their attention to more legitimate business. "On the whole," the Commissioner said, "the Act is working better than I thought it would. Last year I thought it would work well, and this year I am confirmed in that opinion." It would be possible to apply the modification of the Act to other parts of India, and they should have an effective remedy against one of the greatest evils of the agricultural system. India being almost entirely an agricultural country, its growth was slow, but it showed a certain amount of expansion. During the last 14 years the average increment was 2 1-2 per cent., and he did not think that the increment in the future could be put at a higher figure. Turning to the expenditure side he found that in 50 years, by means of a sinking fund and annuities India would be in possession of a magnificent railway property. That process was steadily going on, Sir Edward Law had taken a commercial estimate of the liabilities, and the result was very satisfactory. The debt amounted to £224,000,000. The liabilities and commitments connected with the railroads were £94,000,000 while minor obligations made a total of £322,000,000. The assets derived from the railways multiplied by 25, were set down at £284,000,000 and other items amounted to £301,000,000 against £322,000,000. The liabilities of India over its assets amounted to £21,000,000 only and he doubted if any other country in the world could show such a small liability as that. It was due to the caution with which the Indian Government had prosecuted the system of reproductive public works. The India Government had also greatly benefited by the currency policy which had been in force for four years, and which in spite of the most gloomy predictions had given more satisfactory results than even the most sanguine supporters advanced for it. The annual variations of the rupee during four years had been 1-2 per cent. During the past year the fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee had amounted to 1.4 per cent., whereas the fluctuations in the price of silver had been 1.7 per cent. Therefore there had been conferred on the Indian exporters and merchants an enormous benefit, inasmuch as now they could base their calculation upon the stable foundation of a gold standard. Passing to what, in his judgment, was the weak point, he would suggest that it was lack of financial reserves. In India the income tax differed in one essential from the same tax in this country. It was not levied on agricultural income, and, of course the larger part of the population of India was agricultural. A penny in the pound income tax in this country realised £2,475,000. But a sixpenny income tax in India only realised £1,390,000. Thus 1-3d. in this country brought to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as much as 6d. did to his financial colleague in India. Then there was the Estate and Succession Duty in India, but this brought in no appreciable sum, owing to the laws of inheritance in that country. The most prolific of the taxes was the salt tax. He had always been in favour of a large reduction in this tax, not only on account of the inherent justice of such reduction whenever possible but because this was a reliable financial reserve. Though we had only three months' account of the present year, there were indications of a very considerable increase in the consumption of salt. If the increased consumption in the course of two or three years so far recouped the revenue as to make good the remission of the taxation on the article which had been made, it would be possible in subsequent years to make a further remission. Thus we could go on

GRADUALLY BUILDING UP AN INCREASED CONSUMPTION,

and if India became involved in financial difficulties, we could, on that increased consumption, levy a higher tax. Thus it was that this source of revenue would prove an effective financial reserve in the future. He went on to point out that the pressure was very great to increase the expenditure, with the object of improving the efficiency of the Administration. The Viceroy, with his indefatigable energy, had reviewed and investigated almost every branch of the Administration. In this respect, we must bear in mind that the Government of India was regulated by European conceptions, and not by Asiatic conventionality. He was afraid that during the next year or two all the existing surpluses, as well as the increase of income, would be absorbed by the improvements which we had either sanctioned or were about to sanction, or which were about to be thrust upon the country. After reviewing the civil expenditure, he had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to exercise economy as far as we could. It was necessary to exercise vigilance also as regarded military expenditure. He was oldfashioned, and consequently an economist—(hear, hear)—and he had done his best to stop the expansion of military establishments in India. The result, in one sense, had, not been unsatisfactory. In 1895 the white troops numbered 74,000 men. They now numbered 75,300. The Native troops in 1895 numbered 145,000 and they were now 148,000. This establishment certainly could not be reduced, and considerable pressure had been put on them to increase it. Of course, if the establishment was small it must be efficient, and considerable expenditure had been incurred during the past few years in reserving and equipping European and Native troops so as to bring them up to the highest standard of modern requirements. The expenditure had risen since 1895 from £15,200,000 to £17,700,00. He believed that the arrangement now made with the Government of India was the best and the most reliable that could be established, and he believed that it was the most economical for the Indian Government. The foundation of the existing arrangement consisted in the War Office undertaking to supply India with such white troops as she wanted within certain limits. On the other hand the Indian Government undertook that all troops so transferred to them from the imperial establishment should receive a rate of pay and emoluments not less than they received in other parts of the British Empire. Towards the close of the preparation of the Military Estimates of last year the Minister for War informed the Government that, in his opinion and in the unanimous opinion of his military advisers, it would be impossible for them to maintain the Military establishments of this country at the requisite standard unless considerable inducements were held out to men to join the Army by offering an increase in the pay. If this proposal were assented to, an additional charge would be put on the revenues of India. A Cabinet Committee was appointed which

MOST CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED THE MATTER.

He had not been able to adopt the ordinary recognised procedure of officially consulting the Government of India on the matter. It was above all things necessary that these proposals should be kept secret, because if they had once been divulged it would have absolutely stopped all recruiting. The Cabinet decided that this increased charge should be made, and between the Viceroy and his Council and he (Lord G. Hamilton) and his Council there was complete unanimity of opinion. They both agreed to pay the extra 2d., but demurred to pay the extra 6d. The War Office not assenting to the proposals made to them, he contrived to get the matter referred to arbitrator. The result was that the Lord Chief Justice, who acted as arbitrator, decided that the additional amount should be put on the Indian estimates. That being so, it became necessary to deal with other Indian military affairs in the most economic way, and that brought him to a proposal which had been greatly misunderstood—namely, that under certain conditions India should contribute towards the cost of a certain number of troops in South Africa. The agitation and opposition to that scheme were entirely based on the assumption that there had been an attempt by the Imperial Government to make India pay something that should fall on Imperial revenues alone. He could assure the House that was an entire mistake, and he would tell them frankly what was the origin of this proposal. The advance of Russia in Central Asia in recent years was an admitted fact. Nobody could deny that she was steadily consolidating her power and strength there. He believed in the dictum of Lord Beaconsfield that Asia was big enough to satisfy the aspirations of both England and Russia. He did not look with any special jealousy or apprehension on the advance of Russia, but it was an undoubted fact with no responsible Minister, be he civilian or military, could ignore, that Russia was increasing her strength there, and that she had, year by year, a greater power of mobilising troops, and of obtaining troops so mobilised. Every single authority who had looked into this question had been compelled to admit that in certain eventualities it would be absolutely necessary that there should be large reinforcements sent to India, in addition to the existing strength of the garrison there. Now this question was examined exhaustively this year. They had the result of a number of previous examinations which had taken place during the past two or three years, and the military authorities were absolutely unanimous on this point. It was satisfactory to know that, although these investigations were spread over a number of years, there was very little difference of opinion as regards the number of troops that were considered to be necessary. But were they prepared, if these reinforcements were necessary, to guarantee their safe transport from this country to India? The Board of Admiralty, and every navalman that he had come in contact with, were unanimous in the opinion that there

MIGHT BE COMBINATIONS OF DIFFICULTIES

which would prevent them from guaranteeing the transport of the necessary troops to India from this country. Under these circumstances what was to be done? Were they to do nothing, or was he to assent to a proposal often made and pressed upon him—namely, largely to increase the garrison in India? There was practical unanimity of opinion that, in certain eventualities, the troops in India were not sufficient for an emergency which might occur. The military experts on this Committee were men of perfectly exceptional experience, and as their investigations proceeded the suggestion that there might be other parts of the empire in which these troops could be kept was looked into and South Africa was a country which lent itself to the physical development of those who were trained there. The Board of Admiralty was asked whether assuming that there were troops in South Africa they would be able to undertake that they should be sent across in time of emergency to India. The reply was that they would be able. His right hon. friend the Secretary for War was approached and he said that he thought it might be possible so to increase permanently the forces in South Africa that the Indian Government would have a call on 12,500 troops, but that that would entail a considerable initial expense for barracks and in other ways. It was suggested that if the Imperial Government were ready to incur this additional expenditure, and if 12,500 troops were to be kept in South Africa for India, it was not unreasonable that India should contribute something towards obtaining a reserve in this way, and that it was by far the cheapest and the most effective method by which that end could be secured He therefore put before the Viceroy and his Council this important consideration, which he said was, in his judgment, a reasonable consideration. But the Government of India took a different view. (Opposition cheers.) They were opposed to it, and his right hon. friend said that he would not incur the expenditure. He regretted that opposition, because speaking with some knowledge, he believed that those who were foremost in opposing the scheme would, in the course of a few years, approve of it. By having these troops in South Africa, the Indian Government would have a great moral and material reserve, and the taxpayers of India would be safeguarded from any further increase of the garrison. He was

AWAITING A DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

but if Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener both combined in objecting to this scheme he could not press on the War Office the increased expenditure which they were ready to incur for the purpose of placing this reserve at the disposal of India. (Hear, hear.) He saw it sometimes asserted, both in India and in some of the Press in this country, that India, in consequence of being an integral part of the British Empire, was subject to taxation from which she would be exempt if she were a self-supporting and separate political entity. But that was an entire delusion. From time immemorial India had been perpetually subject to invasions from the inhabitant of Central Asia, and it was only the advent of British power that rolled back these invasions, and for more than 100 years India had been immune from them. So far as the connection between this country and India was concerned, he believed that each community had contributed to the other's welfare and development, but he maintained that the military obligation which this country had in connection with India was an imperial problem of ever-increasing importance. It was not the Indian, but the imperial Government which they had to consider. It was not from the British, but from imperial resources that in time of emergency resource must come. It was quite a delusion to suppose that the Government departments had any wish whatever to impose upon India unfair or unjust charges. They contended that these arrangements were unprofitable to them, and undoubtedly there was a good deal of force in that contention. We had to maintain in India 75,000 men on a war footing under a system of short service based upon voluntary enlistment from the richest community in the world. It was a very difficult problem, but he did not think that anybody behind the scenes could come to any other conclusion than that, on the whole, the arrangement made was not an unfair one, and that the departments, doing business with India did not make profit out of it. The system was one of give and take, and the reason why he regretted the opposition to the South African scheme was that, if that scheme was economical to India, it was so because it was convenient to the military system of the empire. As to the duration of office of the present Viceroy, the past five years had been one of exceptional activity in India. Railways, irrigation, famine administration, and police had all been investigated, and it would be disadvantageous that a Viceroy who had himself initiated these investigations should quit office before he had had time to introduce reforms. (Hear, hear.) There was no limit to the tenure of office of the Viceroy, but custom had fixed it at five years. Lord Curzon's term of office would have expired in January next; but he had expressed his readiness to remain in India, and the Government proposed that he should stay on until the May following, and then if his health permitted, he should remain in office for another two years. It might be possible that he might only be able to continue if he came home for a holiday. In that case he must vacate his office, but he would be reappointed on his return. That great assembly at Delhi, summoned to do homage to the King-Emperor, collected the representatives of creeds and nationalities of one sixth of the whole human race, and all who were present at that ceremony felt instilled into them a higher appreciations of the immensity of the organisation to which they belonged, and a higher sense of the national unity and national power. Let them hope that these newly evoked influences might, under the guidance of the Viceroy, and of those superlative services of which he was temporarily the head, make for the development of Indian education, industry, and agriculture for unless she made progress in these essentials she would never take among the nations of the world a position adequate to her resources and her territory.

Mr. Shackleton rose to move: "That this House is of opinion that in view of the satisfactory Indian Budgets in the current and recent years the duties imposed in 1894-95 on manufactured goods imported into India should be abolished. He said it was settled 20 years ago. The time had arrived for the removal of the duties on English goods which were used by the poorest people of India. The financial distress in India had disappeared and the duties on the goods should disappear at the same time.

Sir J. Rolleston in seconding the amendment remarked that a succession of surpluses must be a source of satisfaction to the Government of India, but congratulations on that subject must be tempered by the fact that these surpluses were gained at the expense of the manufacturers and working people of the United Kingdom. India had been selected for years for economic experiments. Its corpus seemed to him to be the living animal in the hands of the vivisectionist.

EARL PERCY.

Earl Percy said that the Government could not accept the motion. His noble friend the Secretary for India had informed the Lancashire deputation when it waited upon him that as soon as the finances of India were in a satisfactory condition these duties would have to be dealt with, and his noble friend had redeemed his promise by the changes which he had made in abolishing the duty on imported yarns and assimilating the duty to the excise duty imposed on similar manufactured articles in India itself. So far as this was an Indian question, it was admitted that the natives were not injured. Certainly, he saw no reason why the Indian point of view should not be considered as well as the British. They could not find in India any bulk of native opinion in favour of doing away with these duties. The revenue derived from the duties represented about one-sixth or one-seventh of the whole customs revenue. The abolition of the duties would mean the sacrifice at one blow of no less than £3,500,000. Anybody who made the suggestion that India should sacrifice a revenue of £3,500,000. was bound to show that India could afford to dispense with this revenue, or should be able to suggest some alternative source of revenue which would provide a similar amount without imposing a greater burden on the Indian people (hear, hear). Moreover we ought surely to be careful before we disturbed a financial system which had only recently been settled, and which had yielded such gratifying results. We should be careful, too, before we advised the surrender of a source of revenue capable of large expansion. In determining to relieve taxation, those particular taxes should be selected the relief of which would produce the most ease to the taxpayers as a whole and at the slightest cost to the revenue, and that was the principle which had been acted upon. Out of the whole 11 millions of surplus in the last four years, there had only been at the disposal of the Government for the relief of taxation two millions. In view of this fact, and in view of the increasing liabilities and uncertainties of the revenue of India, it would be folly to throw away a source of revenue which yielded a considerable amount, which imposed no severe burden on the people, and which, so far as he was aware, violated none of the tenets of the strictest and most orthodox political economists. He would not argue the question whether these duties were protective or not. They certainly were not imposed with a protective object, and he did not think that they had that effect. He could find no evidence that any of the trades were suffering from the imposition of these duties. The fact was that India had been able to derive a very considerable revenue, very largely, if not entirely, at the cost of the foreign importer, by imposing a tariff which was not a protective tariff. In every other country in the world they should say that was an ideal system. The only reason they could give way it was not considered an ideal system in India was that the larger proportion of those who imported goods into that country belonged to this country. In other words, India was being asked to sacrifice herself, not on the altar of fiscal purity, but

ON THE ALTAR OF IMPERIAL SENTIMENT.

She had been asked not to raise revenue by imposing duties on articles of British manufacture. He did not say that was necessarily an illegitimate demand, but he could not help thinking that the great obstacles at present to imperial consolidation were the great fiscal barriers which our own colonies had raised against us. The mere existence of the customs tariff in India which was put on for revenue purposes only was a constant source of bitterness friction and misunderstanding between the two countries. The suggestions that India should consider the interests of the mother country in making her arrangements would be legitimate on two hypothesis only. One was, that if India considered the mother country in her fiscal arrangements, the mother country should also consider India in her fiscal arrangements. But at the present moment we did nothing of the kind. We selected tea, of which India was almost the sole exporter and we derived from it a revenue of £3,700,000, or more than the whole amount which would be involved by the abolition of the whole customs tariff in India. The second hypothesis was that those who asked that India should sacrifice this large revenue should be prepared to suggest an alternative source from which an equal amount would be derived. But no one had suggested such an alternative. It was remarkable that in 1833 Lord Herschell's Commission came to the conclusion that they could make no other recommendation as to the method of raising revenue except by a general customs tariff. It might be possible that a modification of the tariff in one direction might be compensated for by a modification in another direction. It might be possible that, by selecting those classes of goods which foreign nations imported into India, and by increasing the duties on such goods and by lowering the duties on goods imported into India from Great Britain, India might derive a revenue equal to that which she now obtained, and with no greater cost to the consumer. That would not necessarily entail any departure from the fiscal system we had hitherto observed. It would not involve any more departure from Free Trade principles than would be involved by the imposition of a tariff on general articles of consumption with the special exemption of the cotton imports of which Great Britain was almost the sole exporter to India. The answer to all these questions could only be given after very minute and careful inquiry into the whole circumstances and conditions of India. The main hope for India in the future lay not only in the expansion of her agriculture, but in the development of her mineral resources and her industries. In his opinion, any change which was adopted involving the sacrifice of a great revenue, and any change which was designed to compensate India for the sacrifice of that revenue, must be a change which was dictated by Indian quite as much as by British interests, and which carried with it some guarantee of stability and progress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. C. Taylor congratulated the Indian Government upon having been able to reduce the salt tax, and said that the people of Lancashire demanded the abolition of the Import and Excise duties in India. It was worth the notice of the Government that nearly all the imports of cotton manufactures into India came from Great Britain.

Mr. H. Whiteley said that a definite promise was given to Lancashire that when the finances of India had reached a satisfactory equilibrium the cotton duties should be dealt with. Now when, after large remissions of taxation, there was a surplus of something like a million sterling, he thought a portion of that sum should be devoted to striking off the countervailing and customs duties on cotton.

Mr. Harwood maintained that there was a distinct understanding in Lancashire that the policy of the India Office was that the cotton duties were in a category by themselves. It was unfair to say that the cotton duties would not be removed until all the customs duties were abolished. This was contrary to the bargain made with the Lancashire members and distinctly detrimental to the trade of Lancashire.

Col Kemp regretted, as a Lancashire representative, to hear that the cotton duties in India were not to be remitted. They had a right to expect that something would be done, after the promises the Government had made.

Mr. W. Churchill supported Mr. Shackleton's amendment, and expressed surprise at learning that the Government no longer regarded the cotton duties in India in a different light from other customs duties. It has been promised that something would be done when the circumstances changed. Well, they had now changed. India's finances were now in a flourishing condition, and the trade of Lancashire was (transiently, he hoped) depressed owing to shortage of raw material and American speculation. All that Lancashire asked for in this matter was Free Trade. It did not ask for advantages over the Indian manufacturer, but desired to be allowed to trade with a minimum of Government interference. There was no trade in which cheapness of production counted for more than in the case of cotton trade, and this was as true in the case of the consumers as in the case of the producers.

Mr. Bryn Roberts supported the amendment.

The House divided—

For the amendment	30
Against	98
Majority against	—68

Sir M. Bhownaggree drew attention to the imposition of an additional burden on the Indian Exchequer of £786,000, per annum on account of the increased pay of the British soldier, and of a further annual charge of £400,000 to defray a portion of the cost of maintaining 25,000 troops in South Africa, declaring it to be unjustifiable by reason of its being entirely uncalled for by the actual military requirements of India, and being sure to act disastrously on her financial position. No more than £30,000 was yearly voted for the technical and industrial education of 300,000,000 of people. He complained of the treatment to which Indian labourers in South Africa were subjected. He believed that Mr. Chamberlain was desirous that they should have better treatment. He hoped that the Indian Government would see that they got it, and that they were treated as British subjects. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the noble lord on his announcement in regard to the Indian contribution towards the cost of the troops in South Africa, and he wished to inform him that the people of India also objected to the additional burden on the Indian Exchequer of £786,000 a year on account of the increased pay of the British soldiers.

Sir C. Dilke remarked that, in his opinion, the state of India was far from being as satisfactory as had been suggested by the Secretary of State and other speakers. When they considered the cruel and oppressive nature of the salt tax, its existence at its present figure could not be regarded as satisfactory, and he put in the strongest possible plea for a still further reduction of that tax. He believed that there was one native state which was absolutely beggared owing to plague and famine, and the cost incurred by its Government in connection with the Coronation in this country and the Delhi Darbar. There were many sources of savings which in the case of so poor a Government as that of India ought to be adopted. There was, for example, the expenditure on ecclesiastical establishment in that country, which could not, he thought be defended. Those of them who had opposed the proposal to charge India with the cost of 12,500 men to be stationed in South Africa might be temporarily jubilant at the untimely death of that scheme, but the Secretary of State had pointed plainly to a large increase of the white force in India. Before that House and the people of India were committed to any such increase, they should be given something more than the vague reasons that had been put forward in its justification. The argument which underlay all these proposals was that the necessity for reinforcements would be a sudden and an immediate necessity. He maintained that before their assent was asked to any such proposition, the Government should show where there was any probability of such a sudden attack upon their interest in India as would necessitate this immediate reinforcement. He condemned the action of many of the leaders of opinion in South Africa in respect to British Indian subjects, and thought it was likely to have an injurious effect on Indian sentiment.

MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick said that the policy which was recommended in respect to the defence of India and the locating in South Africa of troops who should be available for India was deliberately adopted on the advice of the most competent authorities. It was in consequence of this that the First Lord of the Treasury pointed out earlier in the year that the maintenance of a large army for foreign expeditions must especially be considered in relation to the Indian frontier. The right hon. gentleman and others urged that in case of war there would be difficulty in conveying troops to India from this country. This would especially be the case in the contingency of our having two Powers arrayed against us under conditions which were a menace to India. The proposal that a certain number of troops should be kept in South Africa was made, not with the object of relieving the War Office, but with a view to the convenience of the Indian Government themselves. Many hard words had been used with regard to this proposal, and even in the Indian Press with respect to himself personally. This arrangement would, however, have made for economy. The question of the relations between the War Office and the Indian Army had been frequently debated in that House, as if the War Office kept an establishment and sold soldiers, pressing them on an unwilling customer at a high price. That was absolutely the reverse of the actual position. So far as the British Empire was concerned, he believed that the closer our dependencies and the mother country were linked in regard to defensive forces the better. He believed the same with regard to the Colonies. But if he spoke, not as a member of the Cabinet and of this Parliament, but simply as a representative of the War Office, he could honestly say that it would be more to our advantage that India should have a separate Army. Her having a separate Army would remove more than half our difficulties, immensely cheapen our estimates, and at once and for all keep them from certain fluctuations of demand which only the War Office could not control, but which the Indian Government were in a position to control. He would go further. If the Indian Army was so disintegrated, and if they were able to draw a distinction between British policy, and Indian policy, the increase of that Army would not be found to be due to trouble forced upon India by our Imperial position, but to the actual needs of India herself and to the policy pursued on her behalf by her rulers. Therefore, whilst he fully appreciated the arguments of those who desired to save the Indian taxpayer from undue exaction, it should not be represented that this proposal had been due to the desire of any member of this Government to increase those exactions. The proposal had been the requirement of the Indian expert on the one hand and the attempt of the British Cabinet to supply that requirement on the other. It was this view that he submitted to the consideration of the House, realising what effect of such attacks as they had witnessed must be on their Indian fellow subjects and wishing that a fair and unvarnished account of what had been to the Government a distasteful demand should go forth to the people of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Roberts complained that earlier and more adequate opportunities of discussing Indian questions had not been given to the House.

The hon. member was still speaking at half-past seven o'clock, when the sitting was suspended.

The sitting was resumed at nine o'clock.

Mr H Roberts, continuing his speech, declared that military expenditure in India had reached a point beyond which it could not go without serious injury to the mass of the people.

Sir W Rattigan said it was gratifying to find that such large reductions were to be made in taxation. He complained of the position of the judges of the interior Courts in the Punjab and Burma, and expressed the hope that the Secretary of State would give an early redress.

Mr Buchanan thought it was the duty of Parliament to support the Government of India as the responsible authority not only against political and industrial pressure, but also against departmental pressure.

Sir H Vincent said it behoved the Government to leave no stone unturned to make the army in India as efficient as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Kemp expressed his satisfaction that the proposal to place a charge of 400,000l. upon India in connection with troops in South Africa was not to be pressed.

Sir M. Foster called attention to the marked increase of plague in India, which, he said, was a matter of profound importance to India itself and a danger to the world. He hoped consideration would be given to the measures which should be taken to lessen this increase. At present the prospects held out to medical men in India were not sufficient to attract the brightest and best men.

Mr. H. Samuel suggested that the troops it was proposed to maintain in South Africa, which would be available for the defence of India, should be kept there, but that the charge for them should not be placed on the Indian revenues.

Mr. Lambert thought that the arguments of the Indian Government against the new Army scheme of the War Office were unanswerable.

Lord G Hamilton, in reply, deprecated the use of exaggerated language which was calculated to have almost mischievous effect in India. People in India would be under the impression from the speeches of hon. gentlemen that night that there had been some attempt to place on the Indian revenue charges which ought to belong to the Imperial Exchequer. That was absolutely untrue. It was because reinforcements must arrive in India at a given time and because he had always been in favour of economy, and keeping down the establishments in India that he gave his consent to the proposal that India should contribute towards the troops in South Africa. Speaking with some personal knowledge of the Government of India he did not believe that at any time had more attention been given to the material well being of India, and more sincere efforts made in every branch of administration to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes in the country than had been done during the past five years, and he thought it was very unfair in these circumstances to imply that Lord Curzon, because he had Imperial aspirations, had neglected the wants and needs of the poorest of the community who were under his administration. On the contrary, he thought he might fairly say that the prolongation of office of Lord Curzon in India had given unusual satisfaction, and to no section more than the poorest. (Hear, hear.) As to the position of Indian subjects in South Africa, the Government were doing everything they could to bring pressure to bear on the local authorities in order to secure for those subjects treatment more in accordance with British rule and British ideas.

Mr. Markham inquired whether indignities suffered by Indian subjects in the Transvaal were to be continued with the sanction and approval of the India office.

Lord G. Hamilton: Certainly not.

The motion to go in Committee was then agreed to, and the usual financial resolution was adopted.

The steamers of the Anchor Line are placed on the same footing as those of the Peninsular and Oriental and other Steamship Companies in respect that officers of the Army travelling by such steamers who overstay their furlough or leave by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India will be exempted from the usual penalty, provided the steamer was timed to arrive within the period of such furlough or leave.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 14.

HOME.

A Cyclone struck Dover on the 10th, and did great damage.

A Collision occurred on Wednesday between two tramcars at Ramsgate by which 19 persons were injured, 12 of them seriously.

Alien Immigration.—The Royal Commission on this subject recommends legislation to regulate the entrance into this country of "undesirable" aliens, to place their residence here under control, and to provide for their repatriation in certain cases.

Cricket.—On Friday, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets.—On Saturday, the Philadelphians beat Surrey by 110, Kent beat Worcestershire by by 195, Notts beat Essex by an innings and two runs. Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by 272, Somerset drew with Sussex, and Leicestershire were defeated by Yorkshire by ten wickets.—On Tuesday the Philadelphians drew with Scotland in the last match of their tour.—On Wednesday Yorkshire beat Middlesex by 230 runs. Surrey drew with Derbyshire, Sussex with Lancashire, Worcestershire with Leicestershire, Kent with Somerset, and Warwickshire with Hampshire.

Ireland.—Some dissatisfaction is manifested in respect to the amendments introduced into the Land Bill in the House of Lords.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal against a workman in a compensation case.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the High Court judgments in "Angler v. Jungle Syndicate" and "Herne Bay Steamboat Company v. Hutton." The Court has also allowed the appeal of the Glamorgan Coal Company against Mr. Justice Bigham's decision in favour of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who were sued for inducing the workmen in the plaintiff's collieries to break their contracts.—Mr. Justice Darling has dismissed the action "Braisnaw v. Kelly" on the ground that the bill of exchange concerned was obtained fraudulently by Mr. E. T. Hooley and that plaintiff knew of the fraud.—Lord Onslow has obtained an interim injunction to prevent Lord Dunraven from using Chobham-common for military manoeuvres.—A decree nisi has been granted to the petitioner in the Constantinidi divorce suit.—The petition of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company for a confirmation of a reduction of its paidup capital to the extent of £2,134,539 has been granted.—Lord Carnarvon has been fined £5 for driving a motor-car over 12 miles an hour.—The discharge of Mr. W. C. C. Park, West Indian merchant, has been suspended for 2-12 years.—Mr. Arnold White has been fined £100 for contempt of Court in publicly urging that M. Wright should not be admitted to bail.

Mr. M D Chalmers is to succeed Sir Kenelm Digby as Permanent Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

Naval and Military.—The Torpedo Manoeuvres closed on Saturday. A lively attack made early on Friday by a Red flotilla on Queenstown Harbour was repulsed, though a Blue cruiser was torpedoed. Attacks were also made off Belfast and Scilly, and at Milford, without success.—Captain Dodgson, in command of a destroyer flotilla, committed suicide on Friday on board the Calliope in Kingstown Harbour.—By a boiler accident on board the cruiser Blake two men were killed, and six wounded.—A monument to Prince Christian Victor, and to the Devon, Gloucester, and Somerset men who fell in the South African war, was unveiled at Plymouth on Saturday.—The regulations for the constitution of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve have been issued.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 7th the Irish Land Bill passed through Committee, two amendments having been carried against the Government and two clauses deleted. The Naval Works Bill was read a second time. On the 10th the Sugar Convention Bill was read a second time by 108 to 16. The Irish Land Bill, after being further amended, passed the report stage, and on the 11th was read a third time. On the 12th the Commons' amendments to the Motor Car Bill were agreed to.—In the House of Commons, on the 6th, the last votes in Supply were passed, and the Sugar Convention Bill was read a third time. On the 7th the Motor-car Bill was again considered in Committee, a maximum speed limit of 20 miles an hour being agreed to. On the 10th the Supply resolution relating to the diplomatic and consular services was agreed to, after Ministerial statements as to Macedonia, Cyprus, and African protectorates. The Lords' amendments to the Education Bill were agreed to. On the 11th, after an attempt to raise the fiscal question, the Motor-car Bill was read a third time. On the 12th the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were considered and partially accepted. The agreements with the Cunard and International Mercantile Marine Companies were approved.

Sugar Convention.—An order in Council is issued prohibiting the importation of sugar from Denmark Russia, and Argentina.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria, returned from Cowes to London on the 10th. Their Majesties proceeded next day to Sandringham for the christening of the infant son of Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. The King left on the 12th for Marienbad, and on the 31st will go to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria.

The New Floating Dock for Natal was launched on Saturday at Wallsend-on-Tyne.

The Post Office.—The Postmaster-General reports that the number of letters, &c., delivered in the United Kingdom in 1902-03 was 4,143,000,900,000—an increase of 5.7 per cent. on the preceding year. The revenue was £15,004,938, and the expenditure £10,818,066.

THE EMPIRE

Australia.—Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, is to succeed Lord Tennyson as Governor-General of Australia.—The Cabinet changes consequent on the resignation of Mr. Kingston are announced.—The lady president of the Victoria Women's Federal Political Association is to be a candidate for the Senate in the Federal elections—A conference of Australian Chambers of Manufactures has assured Mr. Chamberlain of a most friendly response to any feasible proposal for preferential trade.

Canada.—In reply to the Canadian House of Commons' address to the King in favour of Irish Home Rule, Mr. Chamberlain wrote on May 27 that the King had nothing to add to the answer sent to a similar address in 1882.

Jamaica.—A cyclone on Tuesday night ruined many fruit plantations, and several lives were lost.

Somaliland.—Preparations are being made for an advance in September.

South Africa.—The Cape imports for the last financial year show an increase of £3,841,280, and the exports an increase of £10,156,444.—Mr. W. P. Schreiner has been nominated in a Bond district as Parliamentary candidate. The Bond had declared that they would never forgive his support of the Treason Bill.—A committee of the Imperial South African Association is promoting a scheme for settling British farmers in small county colonies.—The Natal Government has resigned, and Sir J. Hulett, leader of the Opposition, has been summoned by the Governor.

THE UNITED STATES.

Lynching.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Governor of Indiana, strongly condemns lynching.

The Secretary for War, Mr. Root, is about to resign his office.

FOREIGN.

Austria Hungary.—The Emperor-King has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry.

China.—The execution of Shen Chien seems to have been more atrocious than was at first believed.—The Shanghai sedition case is at a deadlock. The British Charge d'Affaires strongly opposes handing over the prisoners to the Chinese authorities, who on their part insist that they shall be given up.—The Russians at Niu-chwang have inaugurated a civil administration building.

Earthquakes were felt on Sunday in Portugal, and on Tuesday in Greece and Sicily.

France.—An explosion and fire occurred on Monday night on a Paris underground electric train, from which the passengers had alighted. The flames fused the electric light wires, and the current was cut off. Another train crowded with passengers was brought to a standstill about 300 yards from the burning carriages. Its occupants, getting out, ran in different directions to escape, but 84 lost their lives. The King has sent an expression of his sorrow and deep sympathy.—The trial of the Humbert family began in Paris on Saturday. On Monday Mme. Humbert made her oftenthreatened "revelation," which amounted only to an assertion that the Crawfords really exist but bear another name, which she will reveal at the close of the trial. Evidence was also given as to the mysterious Chateau Marcotte, which is said to exist, but never to have belonged to the Daurignacs or Humberts.—M. Combes, the Premier, was driving in Marseilles on Sunday, when a tomato was thrown at his carriage. The culprit was arrested, as was one of his companion, who fired two revolver shots at the policeman.

Italy.—Pope Pius X. received the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Vatican on the 6th. The Coronation of the Pope took place on Sunday in St. Peter's.—The "Neue Freie Presse" describes the measures taken by the Austrian Government to prevent the election of Cardinal Rampolla to the Papacy.

Russia.—Reports from various quarters show that the labour disturbances in South Russia continue to be of a serious character, and that there have of late been violent collisions between the troops and the strikers. A leading employer estimates the number of workmen involved in the recent strikes at half a million. M. dePlehve's attempt to play off labour against capital has ended in his discomfiture.

Turkey.—The rising in Macedonia has become general. At Sorovitch 1,700 Bulgarians have been defeated. Salonika despatches say that three great fodder depots have been burned and that Bulgarians have blown up the Konak at Krushivo, killing 50 Turks. Bulgarian bands have devastated Mussulman villages and are said to be committing savage outrages. Insurrection broke out on Monday in the vilayet of Adrianople. A railway bridge was blown up on Tuesday by insurgent after severe fighting with the 150 soldiers guarding it. The authorities at Uskub have distributed 5,000 rifles among the Mahomedan population. The Macedonian Committee demands a Christian Governor-General for Macedonia independent of the Porte and an international permanent body of control. The Russian Consul at Monastir was shot dead on Saturday by a Turkish soldier or gendarme. The Russian Ambassador has demanded full satisfaction and exemplary punishment of the officials on whom responsibility for the crime may fall. The Sultan is offering 200,000f. to M. Roskowsky's family. The Palace officials are distracted by the continual receipt of bad news, and by the necessity for despatching more troops.

Obituary.—Lt.-Gen. C. B. Ewart, Major-General R. H. B. Rowley, Major-General W. T. F. Farewell, Sir John Muir, "Colonel" Schiel.

Rhodes Scholarships.—The general result of Dr. Parkin's consultations in Canada, the United States and South Africa is that youths should only go to Oxford after graduating in their own country.—"Times."

THE KING'S SPEECH.

GOODWILL OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

PACIFICATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The following is the text of the King's speech read at the prorogation of Parliament:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

The visit which I was able to pay during the spring to the capitals of Portugal, Italy, and France has, I trust, produced good results.

Nothing could have exceeded the cordiality of the reception which I experienced throughout my journey.

More recently the President of the French Republic has been my guest.

His visit has given rise to a striking exhibition of the feelings of mutual goodwill which prevail between the two countries.

The situation in the European Provinces of Turkey continues to be a subject of general anxiety. My Government acting in concert with those of Austria, Hungary, and Russia, and the other signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, have used their best efforts to restrict the area of disturbance and to impress upon those concerned the necessity of self-restraint and moderation.

I earnestly hope that the scheme of reforms pressed on the Porte by the two Powers most nearly concerned, and strongly supported by my Government, may effect some improvement in the condition of all classes of the population in Macedonia.

The ratification of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded with China in September 1902 have now been exchanged, and portions of the Treaty will come into immediate operation.

I have also concluded with his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia a Convention which will place the commercial relations of the two countries on a more secure and satisfactory basis in the future.

In the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies the work of resettlement and pacification has made great progress. The recently constituted Legislative Councils, containing unofficial members representing the various interests and sections of the community, have held their first Session, and have rendered valuable services in preparing and passing the measures necessary for the good government of my new Colonies. A Customs Convention, which includes preferential treatment for imports from the Mother Country, has been ratified by the Legislatures of all the Colonies of British South Africa, the union of which, for fiscal purposes, is an important and necessary step in the direction of their ultimate political federation.

In my Indian Empire the return of favourable seasons and the improvement of the finances have enabled important reductions of taxation to be given, which, I trust, will perceptibly ameliorate the condition of the people. Agriculture and trade continue to exhibit signs of sustained progress, while the most recent information as to the present seasons rainfall and the promise of the crops is generally reassuring.

The operations conducted by my forces in Somaliland for the protection of certain tribes who had suffered from the depredations of the Mullah Abdullah have not yet been concluded; but the flight of the enemy's forces from his original position in a north-easterly direction will enable a further movement to be undertaken against him under more favourable conditions.

I am glad to have been able within the last few months, to visit my people both in Scotland and Ireland. The warm expressions of good-will with which I was everywhere received have greatly touched me.

In Ireland my visit to the capital, to Belfast, the chief centre of industrial enterprise, to Londonderry through Connemara to Galway, and to Cork, enabled me to realise how much is being attempted, and by how many agencies, to improve the housing accommodation of the working population, to stimulate commercial activity, to advance the methods of agriculture, to develop technical education, and to provide for the sick and infirm. Much remains to be done, but it was with feelings of the deepest gratification that I noticed signs of increasing concord between all classes in Ireland, presaging, as I hope, a new era of united efforts for the general welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I thank you for the liberality with which you have made provision for the Services for the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

A measure to expedite the conversion of agricultural tenancies into occupation ownerships throughout Ireland has been passed in a form which offers inducements towards the continued residence of land-owners among their countrymen, and provides facilities for improving the conditions of life in the poorer districts of the west. This reform, by removing ancient causes of dissention, will, I heartily trust, conduce to the common benefit of all my Irish subjects.

The scheme for co-ordinating and improving our system of secondary and elementary education, which was applied to the rest of England and Wales by the enactment of last year, has now been completed by its extension to London. I am hopeful that great advantage will be derived from this far-reaching educational reform.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	11	8	73
Same date last year	11	9	99

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	4	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	5	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	13	15	73
Total plague deaths to date	262,570	214,855	
Same date last year	6	8	98

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ADEN.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Aug. 7. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether the contemplated transfer of Aden from the Government of India to the Foreign office has been further considered; and if so, whether any decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Balfour: At the present time I can only say that the proposal is still under the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THIBET.

On Monday August 10 Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: What part, if any, has the Foreign Office, through its representative at Pekin, taken in urging the Chinese Government to put pressure on the Thibetan authorities in support of the demands which the Indian Government is making on the Dalai-Lama of Lhassa.

Viscount Cranborne: The attention of the honourable member has no doubt been called to the answer of the Secretary of State for India on the 6th instant. The Chinese Government were informed in May by his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Pekin that the Viceroy of India would appoint commissioners to meet the Chinese and Thibetan representatives at Khambajong for the settlement of pending question No other communications have passed at Pekin on the subject of the negotiations.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India, if he will state what is the present position of affairs as regards the progress of the Commission arranged for by the Indian Government to proceed into Thibet to enter into certain negotiations with Chinese and Thibet autorities; what are the terms that these Indian Commissioners are to demand from the Thibetan Government, and can the copy of the instructions under which our Commissioners are acting be laid upon the table before Parliament rises; what is the extent of the military escort now stationed at Tangu; is that force intended to proceed into Thibetan territory in support of those Commissioners; and under what circumstances would such invasion of foreign territory be entered upon.

Lord George Hamilton: I have nothing to add to the long statement which I made on the subject on the 6th instant in reply to a question by the honourable member for West Denbighshire.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND BRITISH CAPITAL.

Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the amount of British capital subscribed in this country at three per cent. and other low rates, and employed by the Secretary of State as capital in India for railways, which yield rates of interest or dividends exceeding the borrowing rate, and amounting in some cases to upwards of six per cent.; what is the total amount of the dividends and interest earned over and above the three per cent, or other rate which the money costs in this country; and is it credited to the Indian or to the British exchequer; and will he say if it is more or less than any increase of cost of British soldiers in India, apart from the security and peace given to India by the presence of a British Army.

Lord George Hamilton: The capital raised in this country for Indian railways has been subscribed at various rates, through various agencies, and under a great variety of conditions. In many cases the capital for a line has been provided partly in this Country, and partly in India in rupees. I am, therefore, unable to answer my honourable friend's question in its present form: but information as to the net revenue derived by the Indian Government from railways will be found on page 22 of the Explanatory Memorandum recently presented to Parliament. It will be seen that it amounted to £846,613 in 1901-1902 and to £100,600 in 1902-1903 revised estimate, and that in the Budget for 1903-04 it is estimated at £40,900.

THE REVENUE OF THE BERARS.

On Tuesday, August 11, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to alleged errors in the calculations upon which the annual sum of 25 lakhs as representing the surplus revenue of the Berars, is paid to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad under the agreement of December 1902, and to the fact that according to the Berar Administration Report of 1901-1902, the surplus revenue of this district is estimated at over 50 lakhs; and, if so, whether he will refer these accounts for revision to an independent arbitrator; and whether the joint reports of Colonel Fordyce and Mr. Brunyate (made in 1900) will be presented to Parliament together with the essential portions of the correspondence and State papers referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Secretary of State for India, dated March 28, 1878, dealing with this subject.

Lord George Hamilton: I am not aware of any errors in the calculation connected with the fixing of the perpetual rent of 25 lakhs to be paid to the Nizam under the agreement of Nov. 5, 1902 relating to the Assigned Districts. The Administration Report of the districts for 1901-1902 shows a surplus of 31 lakhs, as against a deficit in the previous year the improvement being caused by the cessation of drought and the collection of arrears of land revenue. I see no reason to refer these accounts to an independent arbitrator, or to lay on the table the reports mentioned by the hon. member and the papers referred to in the despatch of March 28, 1878.

CHARGES ON THE REVENUE FOR MILITARY WORKS

Mr. Herbert Samuel asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what were the annual average net charges on the Indian revenues for the Army for military works, and for special defence works, in the periods 1863-72, 1873-82, 1883-92, and 1893-1902, with the corresponding figures for the year 1902-1903 and the Estimates for 1903-1904.

Lord George Hamilton:

Average Annual Net Expenditure on

Period.	Army.	Military Works.	Special Defence Works.
	£	£	£
1862-63 to 1871-72	10,855,989	801,097 (gross)*	Nil.
1872-73 to 1881-82	12,023,224	737,022	Nil.
1882-83 to 1891-92	12,894,742	687,382	229,534
1892-93 to 1901-1902	15,016,932	751,835	77,253
1902-1903 (revised estimate)	16,224,900	1,014,503	Nil.
1903-1904 (budget)	16,655,300	1,009,700	150,000

* Receipts under this head not shown separately in the accounts for this decade.

COST OF THE DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state what has been the total charge on the revenues of India Imperial and provincial, for the Delhi Durbar.

Lord George Hamilton: Information on the subject has already been laid before Parliament in paragraph 135 to 140 of the Financial Statement for 1903-1904, and on page 14 of Command Paper 1644 (Account of the Durbar held at Delhi). I have no later figures.

THE PERMANENT BRITISH FORCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India whether any request has been received from the Government of India in the course of the past year for an increase of the permanent British force in India.

Lord George Hamilton: In reply to this question, I can only say that the question of the adequacy of the present strength of the British force in India has been and still is under consideration of myself and of the Government of India.

LORD CURZON'S VICEROYALTY.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—Mr Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to state for what period the extension of Lord Curzon's period of office as Viceroy of India had been arranged.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. member is no doubt aware that although it is usual to relieve the Governor-General at the end of a term of five years, the practice rests upon custom only. Lord Curzon would, in accordance with this custom, be relieved next January; but it has been arranged that his term of office shall be continued beyond that date and that he shall remain in India till May 1904. Should he be able to continue his work beyond that date the Government will extend his duration of office for another period not exceeding two years but it is likely that before re-entering upon that fresh term of office he may require a rest and holiday in this country.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the most recent report received regarding this year's rainfall up to date in India, and if it has been sufficient to permit of sowing operations in the principal agricultural districts; and whether he has any official reports expressing apprehension regarding a failure of crops.

Lord George Hamilton: The latest information on the subject is given in the Viceroy's telegrams of August 8 and 12, summarising the state of the monsoon and present agricultural prospects which I have communicated to the newspapers. These reports are satisfactory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A COMMON SPEECH.

Those who are looking forward to the day when all the world will share a common speech, derive encouragement from news which comes to England of a congress now in progress on the continent, at which men of different nationalities are using Esperanto as a common tongue. Esperanto is the invention of a Russian scholar, and has received the official approval of the French Academy. To its study more serious attention is being given than was accorded to the now seemingly discredited Volapuk It is a species of neo-Latin, has a grammar of but sixteen rules, and is simplicity itself. Its chief exponents are drawn from Russia, Germany, and Sweden, but it has attracted a good deal of attention in England, where the enormous importance of a language which will take a man anywhere is bound to be recognised. Max Muller mastered it in a few days, and Count Tolstoy found himself able to read it in a couple of hours. Its advocates propose that Esperanto, being so simple, should be made a supplementary study in all schools, and that children should learn it with their own language.

MANY BABELS.

The scheme is one that is bound to command itself to the United States There a man may be dumb in over a score of languages. He may find himself unable to communicate successively with persons speaking, say, Arabic, Armenian, Bohemian, Catalanian, Chinese, Dutch, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish Portuguese, Scandinavian, Sclavanic, Spanish, Volabuk, and Welsh. Britain has six languages, English, Erse, Gaelic, Welsh, Manx, and French for the bulk of Channel Islanders. In India there are twenty-eight languages more prevelent than English. This may be the better appreciated when it is remembered that English is spoken in India by a quarter of a million persons. Britain's linguistic difficulties are not unique. Ancient as is Italy, there is in that country a wonderful diversity of tongues. French is spoken by more than 80,000, Germany by 12,000, Slav by twice that number, Greek by 32,050, Albanese by 90,000, while Catalionian is the vehicle of communication for over seven thousand Italians.

UNSPEAKABLE DIFFICULTIES.

Natives of Malabar employ a whistling language, and a Congo tribe uses the drum as a means of communication. There is a people called the Tarahuraris, in the Sierra Madre Mountains which employs a language of only three hundred words. But we need not look farther than the confines of the British Empire for puzzles of this character. There are in India men and women, fellow citizens of the Empire, who speak a language which not the most expert can translate. Ignorance of their language is forgivable in a Briton, but it is less excusable that for the Coronation Review last year we were unable to find officers in our Navy capable of speaking with Dutch, German, and Russia officers of the visiting warships. Army officers used to pride themselves on knowing the language of the country in which they happened to be located. This was the case with the old 34th Regiment, when quartered at Gibraltar. It was announced that a young ensign had become engaged there to a beautiful Spanish senorita. How had he managed it? they all asked, for he could not speak Spanish, and she knew practically nothing but Spanish. Well, we went out on to the balcony, the happy man explained. We watched the moonlight shimmering on the waves. I looked up into her eyes and said, "Voulez vous"? and she said, "Quoi"? and I said "Moi"; and she said "Ouie," and that's all.

ENGLISH FOR THE WORLD.

There is reason to hope that English may become the universal language. Within the last hundred years French has declined from the first to the fourth place among influential languages. English now holds pride of place. French has increased by 64·5 per cent.; Spanish has done a little worse—61·5; German and Russian have advanced by 150 per cent.; but English has made extraordinary progress, having increased by 450 per cent. Whereas there were but 20,000,000 users of English a century ago, there are now six times that number, which is fifty millions more than Russian or German, nearly three times as many as French and Russian, nearly five times as many as Spanish.

DUMB LINGUISTS.

Last year a wealthy Servian merchant who had two thousand pounds in his possession was found starving in Paris, where none but a police-court interpreter could be found to understand him. A man must command four languages to converse with the aristocracy of Java. Two Welsh boys learned their mother tongue. One went to an English school, and, meeting his brother two years later, was unable to converse with him. He had forgotten Welsh; the boy who remained at home could not speak English. The Censor of Plays had to refuse a licence to a Welsh play the other day because he could not read it in the vernacular. All these and similar difficulties will disappear when we get the ideal common-sense tongue. It may be phonetically-spelt English, or it may be a Volapuked Esperanto. Meantime it is worth while to keep an eye upon those who are intelligently endeavouring to find an open sesame for all dumb lips.

GERMANY AT OYSTER BAY.

No small surprise has been aroused by the fact that Count Speck von Sternburg, the new German Ambassador to the United States, departing from all precedent, has presented his credentials to the President at Oyster Bay instead of at Washington, as has hitherto been the custom. The utmost punctiliousness attends the presentation of an Ambassador to the head of a Foreign Power. If he be the Ambassador of a monarchy, he represents the Royal Family, and is received with a solemn ceremony as where he actually of the Royal House itself. Germany observes the ancient formularies very strictly. She, in common with Austria, Russia, Italy, and Spain, has but scant regard for the lowly born. Except a Diplomatic Representative be sprunk from an old, titled family, he may expect only the most formal recognition in the capitals of those countries. Therefore, the informal and democratic introduction of Baron Sternburg to president Roosevelt is additionally remarkable. Of course, in private, he and the President are old friends, but that scarcely affects their official relations.

A DISCREET INDISCRETION.

An example that can never be overlooked when the right of an Ambassador to exercise his own discretion is in question is that which occured in the career of Lord Lyons, when he was our Ambassador to the United States. He was a persona grata there All I can say, Lord Lyons is: Go thou and do likewise was Abraham Lincoln's genial method of receiving the British Ambassador's announcement of King Edward's marriage. Lord Lyons did not take the advice, but he remained a very effective Ambassador in spite of his bachelorhood. When the grave difficulty over the Mason and Slidell case arose, Lord Lyons was instructed from home to present an ultimatum, afford twelve hours for its acceptance, and, the latter not being forthcoming, he was to break off relations and leave the country. The twelfth hours expired, Slidell and Mason were not surrendered, and there remained, apparently, only the dire prospect of war. Give me another twelve hours, said Seward, the Secretary of State. It was an entire contradiction of official orders, but, nevertheless, I will, said Lyons. From six o'clock that night until six the next morning Seward battled with the recalcitrants. Then Lyons received an intimation that the Confederate envoys would be given up. So by the insubordination of an Ambassador war was saved.

THE CAUTIOUS SCHOOL.

Not every man in the Diplomatic Service will take such a risk as Lord Lyons ventured. His antithesis was Lord Cowley, our Ambassador in Paris. Some trivial point arose over the Commercial Treaty of 1860. Cobden declared for settling it on the spot, but Lord Cowley declined to do any such thing until he had had instructions from England. As they walked down the steps of the Palace on the Quai d'Orsay, Cobden laid his hand on his companion's shoulder. Lord Cowley, he said, when I was a bagman travelling for orders, I had more power than you, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris. Lord Cowley was not the first or last diplomat to find himself in deep water. One of our representatives at the Court of Berlin thought the happiest way of introducting himself was to express the gratification which he said he felt in having to appear before the German Emperor on the anniversery of the birthday of Germany's greatest poet, Goethe. The remarks was greeted with roars of laughter from the Emperor and Bismarck!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Alice, 107 tons, Captain M A Lapique, sailed yesterday for Tamatane, with a general cargo.

The steamer Gadsby, 2,272 tons, Captain A Robinson arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Cardiff 13th June with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1 477 tons, Captain J MacLean, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs F P Rouse, Mrs Sethna, and 11 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E J C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 29

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	Tipper	Zanzibar, &c.		M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	17-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Okara	3139	Trouson			M M & Co
Shundara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1964	Stunt			M M & Co
Coromandel	2781	Montford	London	9-9	P & O Co
Henzada	1341	Cunningham			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Ouda	3410	Kudaell			M M & Co
Kenmore	2412	Milne			W & A G & Co
Seneca	3170	Beynon			Standard Oil Co
Dagfred	659	Salvesen			F F Campbell & Co
Oriental	3025	Spicer	London		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Gadsby s	Robinson	Cardiff, June 13
29	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Aug 21
	N Macleod sp	Caviera	Tamatane, Aug 8
	Johannesberger s	Schmidt	Hamburg, July 25
	Bielefeld s	Krausse	Sydney, July 15
	Lonsdale s	Lee	London, July 25
	Kapurthala s	Bamber	Busreh, Aug 19
30	K Maru s	Kori	Kobe, Aug 12

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Vadala s	Skinner	Zanzibar, &c
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi
	Chilka s	MacLean	Calcutta, &c
30	Alice (schnr)	Lapicque	Tamatane

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday;—
Steamer Gadsby, for Marseilles, &c.
" Oriental, for Aden.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 27.

The P and C Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's s.s. D Balduino left Aden this morning at 3 A.M. and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 4th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bucrania s—99 bales wool Jadowjee Kara; 80 bales wool D Nagjee; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co; 170 bales wool and 72 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales wool N Goculdas.

Britannia s—45 bales wool R Deoss and Co; 1015 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 141 bales cotton waste P Heerjee and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1740 cwt castorseed and 2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 16 bales skins M Abba; 40 cwt deer horns H G H Mahomed; 160 cwt deer horns B Esmail; 32 bales skins V and A Graham and Co; 28 cwt fishmaws A Chagla and Co; 135 cwt condiments Maneckjee Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—7 cwt condiments Owen and Okell.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bielefeld s—104 cwt myrabollams Forbes F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gadsby s—12000 cwt castorseed, 6000 cwt wheat, 6100 cwt poppyseed and 1350 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt mowraseed D Nanjee and Co; 12000 cwt mowraseed Forbes F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sigrid s—48 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hilarius s—2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwt rapeseed Tyabjee and Co; 4000 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 6000 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—69 cwt poppyseed C M Bhesania.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—20 cases opium P & O S N Co.

Mazagon s—7¾ cwt ivory Ebram Passaya.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1251—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

1248—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
To speak to the minutes of the decree.

220—Matubhoy J and M—Changanlal Vahalchand vs Keshawlal Shakhidas Shangani—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

590-01—Dikshit and D—Meghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co—Part heard.

880-01—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hassam bin Shaik Ahmed Makba vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba—Sorabjee and J.

259,03—Little and Co—Ramchuhder Withoba Balaji and others vs Isaji Noorbhoy—Khunderao S and L.

401,16299,03—Smetham B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchunder Withobha Balaji and another—Little and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansooknlal B and N.

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpal Gynoo vs Bhimji Raelbalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—Dastoor J P Piraji Bhiewba vs Luxman Hibali.

791,01—Tayabji D and Co—Waghji Bacheor and others vs Bai Luxmibai widow and others—Mulji and M.

640,02—Smithem B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Man Mohan Pursotam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619,02—Hiralal D—Canji Nanji vs Madhowram Mathooradas—Tyabji D and Co.

383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinack Dhondiraj Biwalker vs Narotum Anandji—Payne and Co.

72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Custoormal—Wadia and G.

151,03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.

123,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.

732,01—Smethem B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakceand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

322,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

422,03—Khanderao S and L—Gunga Narayen Kishandas and others vs Alibhoy Yarbhoy—Matubhoy J and M.

Long Causes.

359-30—Thakordas and Co—Nanbai widow vs Vallibhoy Esmailbhoy and others—Payne and Co.

91,03—Crawford B and Co—Mathooradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others Kanga and P.

291,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Sivjaji vs The Norwich Union and others Assurance Society—Craigie L and O

293,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Crawford L and O.

327,02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

328,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O.

117,02—In person—Dayakorebai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person.

370,02—Tyabji D and Co—Joosub Haji Mahomed Joonas and others vs Issac Fakir Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhosroo Manekjee Sethna vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co.

358,01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.

2,99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson.

303,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusser wanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Pestonjee R and K.

195,02—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Luckhmising Napoo and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

275,03—Payne G S and M—H H the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan vs The National Bank of India Limited—Little and Co

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The Service Stakes—Closed as per Special General Conditions.

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From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

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Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

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are essential to every man who wishes to succeed in life. The survival of the fittest is the creed to-day, and men with weak and enervated constitutions go to the wall, whilst their stronger and healthier brethren pass them by in the general struggle for wealth and position.

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"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it Remember a letter to America requires 2½ annas postage.



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MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médécine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

M. SHROFF & Co.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



Dealers in Phonographs, Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

The High Class

"ARDATH" SMOKING MIXTURE

HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ¼-lb. & ½-lb.

PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.

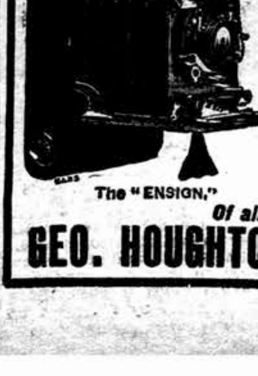
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of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

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D. Merwan & Co.
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Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.



CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model	" £6 10 0
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Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 3 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	4½
" 6 Months	4
" 3 Months	3½

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—
D. KING, Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH: GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

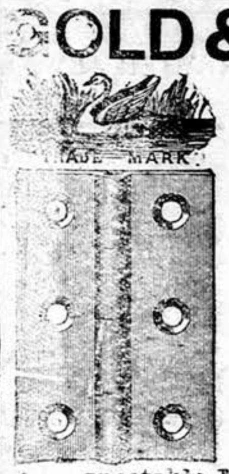
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Are all improved by the addition of



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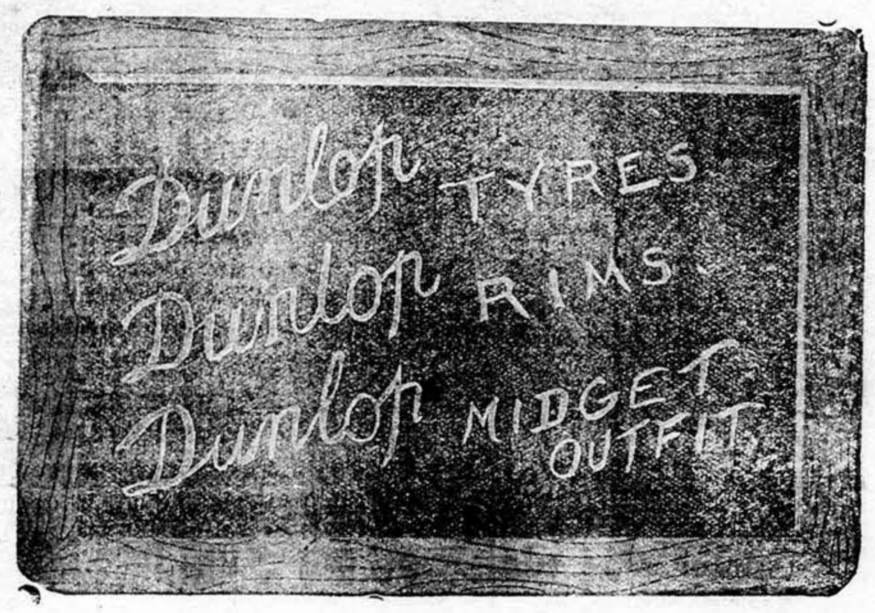
It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it



See this trade mark  on air tubes and covers.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE



PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

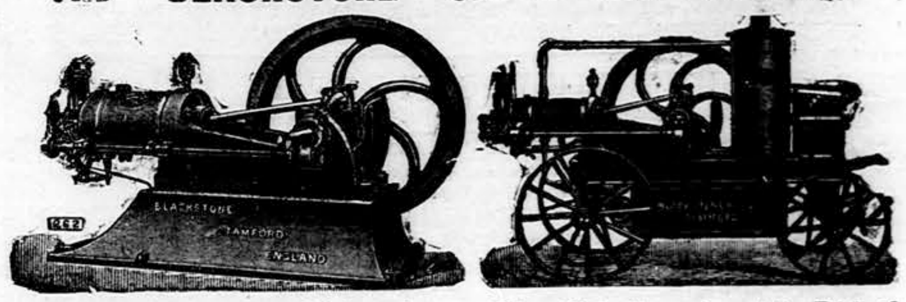
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THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

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THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—
ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors,*
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

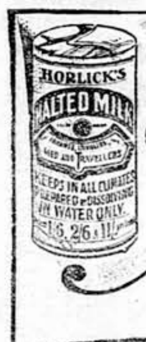
No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF  BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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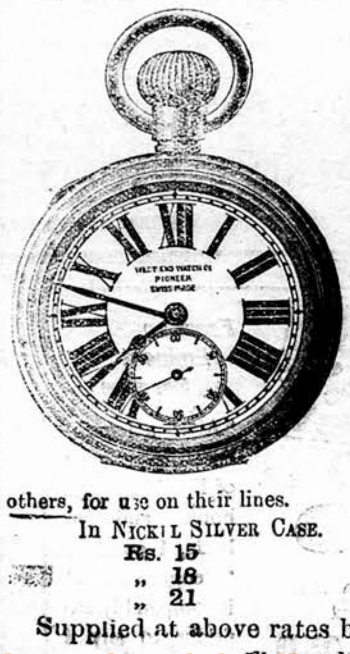
A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
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BOMBAY.

WEST END "GU RUS" WATCHES.



MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years **Rs. 22**
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The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in mediums and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

	In Nickel Silver Case.	In Fine Silver Case.
Open Face	Rs. 15	Rs. 22
Hunting	" 18	" 26
Half Hunting	" 21	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

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A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., & practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ... The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood ... See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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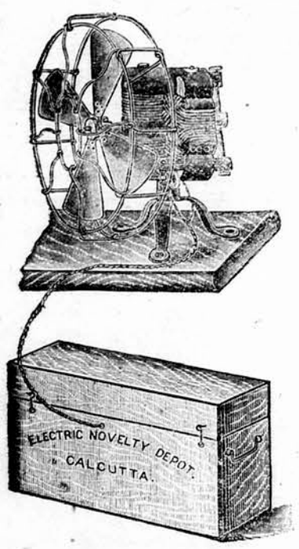
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HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
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CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/1° Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

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Agents : In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.
Fan motor M, 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard ... Rs. 60
Fan Motor K, superior quality and finish ... Rs. 80
Do. larger size best quality and finish ... Rs. 100
Recharges, As. 6 per cell.

ELECTRIC BELL SET.
Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

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Complete with battery, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

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Complete with battery, rose, cord and push ...Rs. 10

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Complete with battery, cane, lamp and charge ... ...Rs. 20

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Complete with battery, box, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20

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Complete with battery, lamp, and reflector ... ...Rs. 20

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170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
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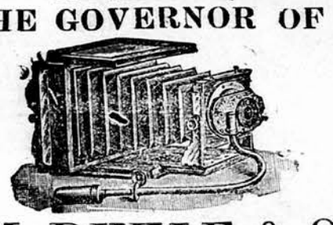
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HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

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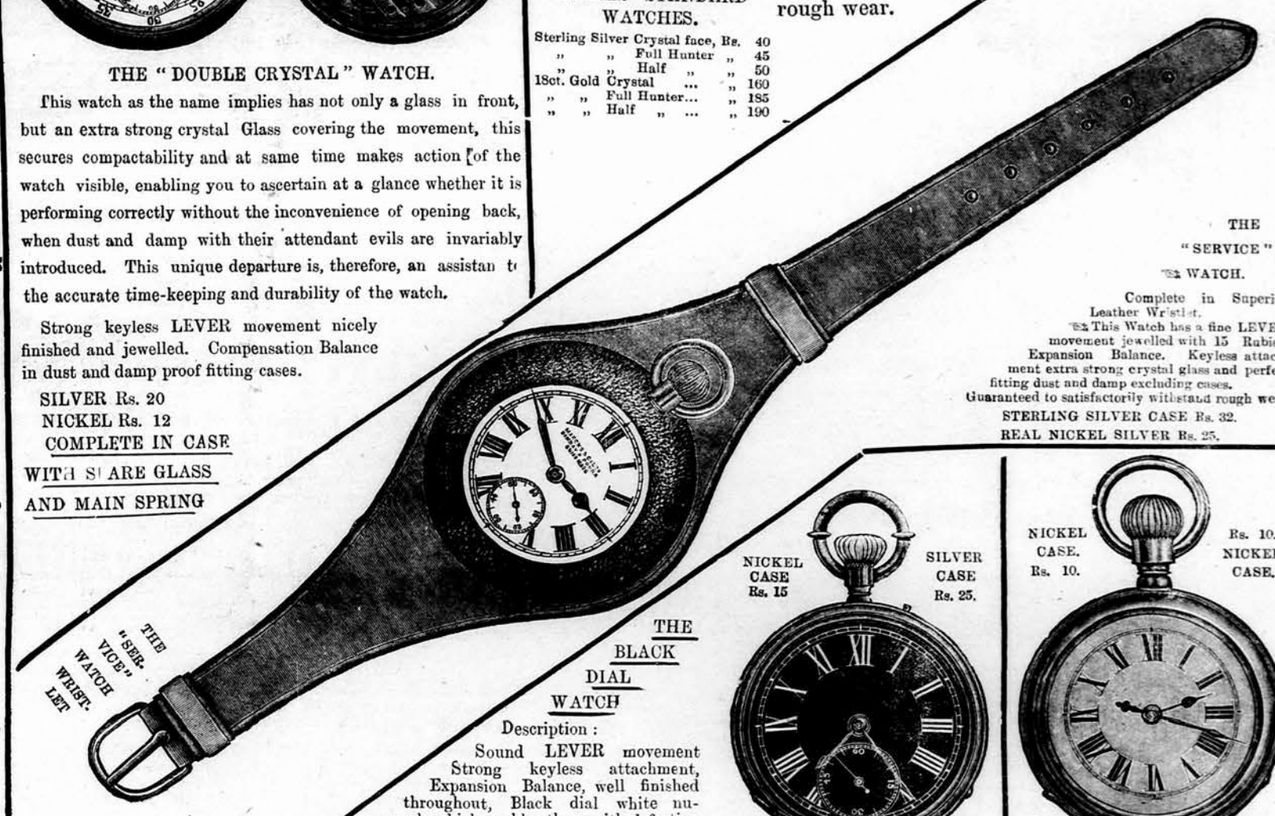
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Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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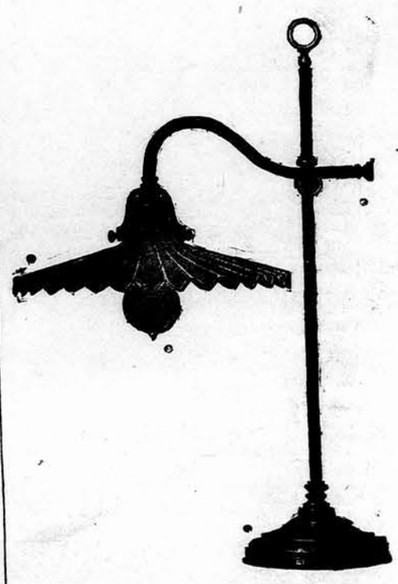
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